The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,690.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1873. Subscription in Advance. { For a Year.....Rs. 48 } Including For Six Months ..Rs. 24 } Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

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a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
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on the Native Languages, double the above

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ASIA, 1,765 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander G. Gray, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 4th October 1873, at 4 P.M.

October 1873.		October 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	4	Leave Tuticorin	12
,, Ratnagherry	5	,, Colombo	13
,, Vingorla	5	,, Galle	14
,, Goa	6	,, Negapatam	17
,, Carwar	6	,, Pondicherry	18
,, Mangalore	7	,, Madras	20
,, Cannanore	8	,, Coconada	22
,, Tellicherry	9	,, Vizagapatam	23
,, Calicut	9	,, Bimlipatam	23
,, Beypore	9	,, Gopaulpore	24
,, Cochin	10	,, False Point	25
,, Alleppy	10	Arrive CALCUTTA	27

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line home or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BHARREN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. INDIA, 1,055 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 26th September 1873, at 2 P.M.

Sept. 1873.		Sept. 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	26	Leave BUSREH	15
,, Kurrachee	30	,, Fao	15
,, Gundur	Oct. 1	,, Bushire	17
,, Muscat	3	,, Bahrein	17
,, Bunder Abbas	5	,, Linga	22
,, Linga	7	,, Bunder Abbas	25
,, Bushire	9	,, Muscat	26
,, Koweit	11	,, Gundur	28
,, Fao	11	,, Kurrachee	31
,, Mahomerah	11		Nov.
Arrive BUSREH	12	Arrive BOMBAY	3

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, and an Extra Steamer every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,055 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 26th September 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 883 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander H. Neville, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 29th September 1873, at 2 P.M., and will call at Mandvie in the Gulf of Kutch.

The Steam-ship BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 3rd October 1873, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD, PHOTOGRAPHERS,

No. 19, RAMPART ROW, (Near the Esplanade Hotel.)

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD'S well known Photographs of Cashmere, the N. W. Provinces, Calcutta, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the Grand Snow Scenes of the Himalayas, the Neilgherries, Southern India, and Ceylon, always on View, and, kept arranged in books, may easily be inspected.

Bourne and Shepherd also beg to intimate that a series of Views of Bombay, Poona, and Matheran have lately been added to their Collection.

COLOURING.

Orders for Colouring executed in the best manner, in Oil, Water Colour, or Crayons. Specimens can be seen at their Rooms.

Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to those two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been fully recognized in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two lines in question, of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

ENGLISH JEWELLERY AND WATCHES.

MACHINE MADE,

SPECIALITIES FOR PRESENTS, GIFTS, &c.

MR. STREETER,

(Late HANCOCK & Co., Limited,)

37, CONDUIT STREET, LONDON,

invites the attention of OFFICERS and FAMILIES residing in India to his extensive stock of 18-CARAT GOLD and GEM JEWELLERY, WATCHES, and CLOCKS, manufactured by Machinery, and sold at prices from 30 to 50 per cent cheaper than ordinary hand-made productions.

A Catalogue and Price List containing a large number of Drawings and Sketches representing these special productions (no gold being used of less quality than 18-carat) has been prepared, copy of which will be forwarded, post free, on application.

18-CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY.

18-Carat Gold Bracelets	from	£ 5 0 to £50
,, Ear-rings	,,	£ 1 10 to £10
,, Lockets	,,	£ 1 0 to £20
,, Suites	,,	£10 10 to £50
,, Chains ..... Per Ounce	,,	£6 6

Postfurther particulars see Catalogues.

GEM JEWELLERY.

Gem Bracelets	from	£10 to £100
,, Ear-rings	from	£ 5 to £ 50
,, Lockets	from	£ 5 to £100
,, Rings	from	£ 5 to £500
,, Suites	from	£50 to £500

For further particulars see Catalogue.

DIAMOND WORK.

Diamond Ornaments of every description. Diamonds and other Precious Stones purchased. See Illustrated Catalogue.

ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES AND CLOCKS,

Specially adapted for hot climates. Durability and time-keeping guaranteed.

For price and description see Illustrated Catalogue.

ORDERS.

All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance for the amount or reference to London Agents,

MR. STREETER,

(Late Hancock and Co., Limited,)

37, CONDUIT STREET, BOND STREET,

AND

BURLINGTON STEAM WORKS, SAVILE ROW, LONDON.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 26th September, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. MOOLTAN, 2,357 Tons, and 450 H.P., Captain W. Fentiman, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Masagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Road at Masagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 19th September 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 7th October, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. ZAMBESI, (2,422 tons and 400 H.P.,) Capt. G. E. Cates, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 4th October.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 22nd September 1873.

DIRECT STEAMERS VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY propose to DESPATCH their LARGEST STEAMERS from SOUTHAMPTON to INDIA DIRECT, via the SUEZ CANAL, as follows:—

PESHAWUR	3,782 Tons,	September 25th,	to Calcutta,
AUSTRALIA	3,648 Tons,	October 2nd,	to Bombay,
PEKIN	3,777 Tons,	,, 9th,	to Calcutta,
DECCAN	3,121 Tons,	,, 16th,	to Bombay,
MIRZAPORE	3,763 Tons,	,, 23rd,	to Calcutta,
KHEDIVE	3,742 Tons,	,, 30th,	to Bombay,
DELHI	2,178 Tons,	November 6th,	to Calcutta,

And others to follow:

PASSAGE MONEY TO BOMBAY

FIRST CLASS	£66
SECOND CLASS	£36

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 20th September 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON, & CO., No. 28, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best Plated, Glass and Foreignware, Pianos, Carriage Horse and Harness, at No. 24, Love Lane, Mazgon.

On TUESDAY the 30th day of September 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above place, the whole of the valuable Household Furniture, the property of S. J. Harrison, Esq. changing his Residence.

Further particulars will be given hereafter, and the property will be on view, 2 days before the day of sale.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 25th September 1873.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY,

Ihlang-Ihlang, Vanda, Henna, Jockey Club, Frangipane, White Rose, Violet, Tea, Coffee, and other sweet Perfumes.

Rimmel's Lime Juice and Glycerine, the best preparation for the Hair. Glycerine and Windsor Soap. Violet, Rice, and other Toilet Powders.

Rimmel's far-famed Toilet Vinegar. Antidentine for the Teeth. Perfumerium, to supersede Hair Dye. Fancy Crackers.

Eugene Rimmel, Perfumer to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand, 128, Regent Street, and 24, Cornhill, London.

Sold by all Perfumery Vendors throughout the World.

PATRONISED BY H.M. THE QUEEN AND H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

BARNARD, BISHOP, & BARNARD'S NORFOLK IRON WORKS, *NORWICH.*

ORIGINAL MANUFACTURERS OF MACHINE-MADE GALVANISED WIRE NETTING.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF IRON AND GALVANISED IRON MATERIALS OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE.

IMPROVED CATTLE AND SHEEP FENCING.

IMPROVED STABLE FITTINGS. GARDEN AND AVIARY REQUIREMENTS. LAWN MOWERS.

FARM IMPLEMENTS AND MATERIALS.

IRON MANGLES—MACHINERY—MILLS—FOUNTAINS—TANKS—TROUGHS.

CLOSE AND OPEN KITCHEN AND COOKING RANGES FOR INDIAN AND COLONIAL USE.

IRON BOTTLE BINS AND RACKS.

IRON ENTRANCE GATES TO GARDENS, MANSIONS, &c., as supplied to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, at Sandringham.

Illustrated Priced Catalogues on application, and all goods most carefully packed and shipped.

Order through Merchants, or with references or payment on shipment.

*** State that indents are to be for the Manufactures of

BARNARD, BISHOP, & BARNARD'S NORFOLK IRON WORKS, NORWICH, ENGLAND.

FRENCH MEDICINES,

PREPARED BY

GRIMAULT & CO., PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, 8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.

OF all the MEDICINES offered to the PUBLIC for many years past, none have met with such favourable reception, or been so generally approved by the Medical Profession, as those prepared by Messrs. Grimault and Co.

The model laboratories of this firm, situated at Neuilly-sur-Seine, and managed by Dr. Lecomte, Professor in the Faculty of Medicine, ex-Pharmacist of the Hospitals of Paris, and formerly Assistant to Dr. Claude Bernard, Professor of Physiology at the College of France, offer guarantees to be found in no other establishment.

Among these preparations we may especially mention —

LERAS'

LIQUID-PHOSPHATE-OF-IRON.

It contains the constitutive elements of the bones and of the blood, and is the most rational of all chalybeates. It may be prescribed for the most delicate young females whose development has been retarded; for women suffering from stomach complaints, anæmia; for pale and sickly children deprived of appetite; and as the principal action is to restore to impoverished blood the iron in which it is deficient, and to the bones the phosphate that forms their base, it is recommended for debilitated persons whether their debility proceeds from disease or from any other cause. Its use is always attended with surprising results.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

SYRUP-OF-HYPOPHOSPHATE-OF-LIME.

An excellent remedy for all affections of the chest; it relieves constant, effectually promotes nourishment, and restores the patient's strength. This syrup is the only one which, ever since 1837, has invariably been attended with satisfactory results—a fact due to the purity of the hypophosphite employed. Be sure to observe that it bears the signature Grimault and Co.

The effect of the Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime is increased by the Pectoral Liqueur of Lachucarium and Cherry Laurel, prepared by Grimault & Co.

This delicious Comfit, containing the most soothing substances of all the Materia Medica is employed with success against Cough, Influenza, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, &c.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

IODIZED-SYRUP-OF-HORSE-RADISH.

Considered the best substitute for Cod-liver Oil. It has been ascertained by experiments made in the principal Hospitals of Paris that this syrup has always produced results superior to those obtained from the above-mentioned Oil, which patients find so disagreeable to take.

Not a single instance can be adduced in which pale, lymphatic children, subject to swelling of the glands, to eruption of the skin, of the head or the face, or other inconveniences of a weak constitution, who have taken this syrup without deriving signal benefit from its use.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

PEPSINE,

DIGESTIVE-POWDERS,-ELIXIR-AND-WINE.

Pepsine is one of the most recent scientific discoveries in the paste. Acting chiefly on the organs of digestion, it possesses the property of effecting digestion by its innate virtues. It removes all the inconveniences of difficult digestion, and even prevents the nausea to which pregnant women are liable.

The researches on pepsine made at the College of France by Dr. Lecomte, in conjunction with Professor Claude Bernard, must secure the preference for our preparations of pepsine.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

MATICO,

CAPSULES-AND-LIQUID.

Composed of the essence extracted from the plant so called, they have been constantly employed with the most brilliant success in a certain class of contagious diseases.

They combine extraordinary efficacy with the advantage of never causing nausea, eructations, or pains in the stomach, as do the gelatinous capsules which contain Balsam of Cobahu in a liquid state; or the strictures that result from the use of injections having a metallic basis.

ASTHMA. ASTHMA.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

INDIAN-CIGARETTES-OF-CANNABIS-INDICA.

All the means hitherto employed to relieve Asthma have been only palliatives in varied forms, based on belladonna, stramonium, nicotiana, or opium. Recent experiments made in the Paris Hospitals have proved that our Cigarettes made of the extract of Indian Hemp possess remarkable virtues against this complaint, as well as against nervous coughs, chronic laryngitis, hoarseness, loss of voice, facial neuralgia, and insomnia.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

GUARANA.

A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantly the most violent sick headache. It is the most valuable remedy against diarrhœa, dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of the stomach or bowels. This powder is indispensable for all families, and far more efficacious than opium or sub-nitrate of bismuth.

This powder has been most favourably noticed by Samuel Wilks, M.D., F.R.C.P., Physician to Guy's Hospital, in a recent article in the British Medical Journal.

AGENTS:

BATHGATE & Co	Calcutta.
BARRIE & Co	Madras.
TREACHER & Co	Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a CHESTNUT POLO or RIDING PONY, over 12 hands high, with Saddle and Two Bridles. He is young, quite sound, and quiet. Price Rs. 130. Address "DAWSON," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

A FREE PASSAGE to ENGLAND, in return for Services during the Voyage, is offered to a respectable EUROPEAN WOMAN, to accompany a LADY and TWO CHILDREN by the Mail Steamer of the 13th October. Address "A." care of

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

NOTICE.—Applications will be received by the Undersigned for the occupation, from the 1st October 1873, of PLOTS of GROUND at the COTTON GREEN, COLABA. A Deposit of Rs. 150 per each plot should accompany the application. This amount will be forfeited in case of any evasion or delay in signing the Deed of Agreement or paying the full amount of Rent in advance before the 15th idem.

Further particulars may be learnt on application to

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 24th Sept. 1873.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES per s.s. MURIEL.—The s.s. MURIEL, having arrived from Liverpool under General Averages, occasioned by damage received in the Mersey, which stove in the Vessel's bows and filled the forecompartment with water, necessitating the unloading of the Steamer and the landing of the Cargo, CONSIGNEES are requested to sign the Average Bond, to produce Invoices, and to pay a deposit of Two and a Half per Cent. on the Invoice values of their Goods, after which the Undersigned will grant Delivery Orders.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, s.s. Muriel.

Bombay, 24th September 1873.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.—HIGH COURT.

Suit No. 220 of 1872.

BHEEWA TANAJEE NACKWA, of Bombay, Hindoo, residing at Nowrojee Hill Second Row, within the Island of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

GAINNOO GOPALJEE BHALAIRAO, of Bombay, Hindoo, also residing at Nowrojee Hill aforesaid Second Row ..... Defendant.

It is hereby proclaimed, that on ..... DAY, the 27th day of October next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, under and by virtue of a Warrant for Sale of immoveable property issued on the 26th day of June last, in the above Suit, will be put up for Sale, by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned Immoveable Property of the above named Defendant:—

All that piece or parcel of Land or Pasendaree Ground, with the messuage, tenements, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Nowrojee Hill Second Row, on the north side thereof, in the sub-district of Mandvee, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 48, bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by the house of the plaintiff Bheewa Tanajee Nackwa and Dewjee Hirajee, on the west by the property of Balloo Limbajee and Pulloo Wittoo, on the north by the vacant ground, and on the south by the New ojee Hill Second Row, aforesaid, now or formerly in the occupation of the defendant, the said Gainnoo Gopaljee Bhalairao and his tenants. It was ordered that the defendant should pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 3,121-4-7 for debt and interest and the costs of this Suit when taxed, and further interest upon the amount of Judgment at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the date of the said Decree until payment.

The Sale will extend only to the right, title, and interest of the said Defendant, it. the above specified property.

25 per cent. deposit money to be paid at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

T. G. HEWLETT,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 24th September 1873.

Mr. HERFORD EDWIN HOPE,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

NOTICES.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT; And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, Sharp Bacon was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling *spurious Odams's Stores*, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from every respectable dealer in India.

YARROW & HEDLEY'S

SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES, BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

33 feet long ...seats for 8 persons ...complete from £272 to £270.
39 feet long ...seats for 14 persons ...complete from £293 to £350.
47 feet long ...seats for 20 persons ...complete from £324 to £430.
53 feet long ...seats for 30 persons ...complete from £475 to £610.
59 feet long ...seats for 60 persons ...complete from £860 to £1,040.
&c. &c. &c.

Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck entire, and ready for immediate use on arrival, or shipped in 3 or more sections.

The engine may be used for conveying passengers, carrying cargo, or as tugs.

The total working expenses of a Steamer 43 feet long, amount to 15 shillings a day in England; the consumption of fuel being about 6 cwt., and a man and a boy the crew required.

Paddle and Screw Steamers constructed specially for river navigation, having a very shallow draught of water.

MACHINERY SUPPLIED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD

YARROW & HEDLEY,
Engineers and Builders, Isle of Dogs, Poplar, London.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

J. & E. ATKINSON.

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERY, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,

24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1799.

Prize Medals, London, 1862; Paris, 1867; Silver Medal, Dublin, 1872.

Cordova Exhibition, 1872.

Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods obtained the only Medal (Silver) for Perfumery."

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c., manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World.

Wholesale Agents in Bombay. ..... D. S. KEMP & Co.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior

Dee Works:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ½, ¼, and Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE of JAMAICA GINGER and CAMOMILE WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by any climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ½, ¼, and ⅛ Pint Bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE of QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in Half and Quarter-pint Bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London

BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

LEA AND PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS

TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stoppers* and *bottle*.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

WANTED.

PRESS READER.—A Second Proof Reader wanted for this Office. No one need apply who cannot produce certificates as to character, and who has not had previous experience. Apply to the MANAGER, *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—With reference to the NOTICE by Mr. NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY of Bombay Row, Bombay, published in the *Bombay Gazette* of the First day of August 1873, to the effect that we have appointed him our SOLE AGENT in Bombay for the SALE of our MEDIO TWIST, we now confirm the same.

JAMES BURTON & SONS,
4, South Gate, Manchester.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

IN THE PRESS, a READY RECKONER from 1 Pie to 100 Rupees, progressing pie by pie from 1 pie to 10 Rupees, and rupee by rupee from 10 to 100 Rupees; also a table for converting English into Indian Weights and *vice versâ*. Price Rs. 1-12-0. Orders registered by the Compiler.

ALEXANDER MOORHOUSE,
B. B. and C. I Railway Office.

WE are THIS DAY CLOSING our FIRM in Bombay, and our late and present Representatives here, Messrs. T. WILSON and ARTHUR C. OLIPHANT, are respectively JOINING the ESTABLISHMENTS of Messrs. ARBUTHNOT, EWART, and Co., of Liverpool, and Messrs. EWART, LATHAM, and Co., of Bombay.

All sums owing by or to us will be paid or received by Mr. Arthur C. Oliphant, at Messrs. Ewart, Latham, and Co.'s Office, signing on behalf of our Firm in Liquidation.

ANTROBUS & Co.

Bombay, 30th August 1873.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE COLABA COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—TENDERS are invited for the ERECTION of a SHED at ARTHUR BUNDER. Specifications of the Work and Conditions of Contract may be seen at the Company's Office.

No Tender will be received after the 3rd instant, and the Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE BOMBAY ROYAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 20) per Share, declared for the year ending 30th June 1873, will be PAYABLE on application on and after the 25th instant, between 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., at the Registered Office of the Company, on production of Share Certificates.

શા. નરશી કેશવજી દા. ગંગાશેઠ રનઉરશેઠ.

i.e., SHA NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
By his Attorney Gungadas Ranchordas,
Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.

Bombay, No. 160, Elphinstone Circle, 18th Sept. 1873.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of September 1873, at 3 P.M., for the following purposes:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1873.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To confirm the election of Mr. W. G. Hall as a Director in the room of Mr. R. Mollwraith, deceased.
4. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who offer themselves for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

And any other Business that the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 29th day of SEPTEMBER 1873, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 11th September 1873.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION (Limited).

धी बोंबे बरमा ट्रेडींग कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Corporation will be HELD at the Offices of the Corporation, No. 25, Church Gate Street, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 25th day of September, inst., at half-past three o'clock in the afternoon, for the following purposes:—

1st. To receive and consider the Report of the Directors and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st May last.

2nd. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3rd. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.

4th. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

5th. To resolve as to the desirability of continuing the practice of printing and circulating detailed Accounts before the Annual General Meetings.

6th. To fix the number of Directors at seven.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers.

Bombay, 16th September 1873.

TABLE LINEN.

GERMAN MISSION WEAVING ESTABLISHMENT, MANGALORE.

AGENT IN BOMBAY:

J. NEUBERG.

MR. NEUBERG begs to inform his Constituents, and the Public in general, that he has, from THIS DATE, been appointed SOLE AGENT in Bombay, for the SALE of the well-known TABLE LINEN, &c., &c., manufactured at the German Mission Weaving Establishment, Mangalore, which he is empowered to offer at the undermentioned rates:—

FOR CASH ONLY.

TABLE CLOTHS.

DAMASK PATTERN.		DIAMOND PATTERN.	
6 ft. by 6 each	Rs. 4 14	6½ ft. by 6½ each	Rs. 4 8
7 ft. by 7 ,,	,, 6 8	7 ft. by 7 ,,	,, 4 10
7 ft. by 9 ,,	,, 8 8	6½ ft. by 8 ,,	,, 5 12
8½ ft. by 8½ ,,	,, 9 0	6 ft. by 9 ,,	,, 5 4
7 ft. by 12 ,,	,, 11 4	6½ ft. by 12 ,,	,, 5 8
8½ ft. by 15 ,,	,, 17 0	7½ ft. by 12 ,,	,, 9 0

TABLE NAPKINS.

20 in. by 20 per doz	Rs. 4 8	20 in. by 20 per doz	Rs. 3 4
24 in. by 24 ,,	,, 5 0	24 in. by 24 ,,	,, 4 12

TOWELS.

32 inch by 32 per dozen	Rs. 9 0
32 ,, by 54 ,,	,, 12 8

COUNTERPANES FOR SINGLE AND DOUBLE COTS. TOILETTE TABLE COVERS.

&c. &c. &c.

J. NEUBERG,
AGENT.

Bombay, 18th September 1873.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY, 24TH SEPTEMBER.

EXCHANGE on London has opened for the mail at almost the same rates that we quoted before the holidays, the tendency being slightly in favour of sellers.

In Government Securities there is almost nothing doing, and prices remain the same.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	1s. 10 13/16d. to 27/32
Credit Bills, do.	1s. 10 13/16d.
Documents, do.	1s. 11d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	1s. 10 9/16d.
Credit, do.	1s. 10¼d.
Documents, do.	1s. 10 13/16d.
Bank Bills, demand	1s. 10 13/32d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight 99½ to 5/16.
Do demand 100¼ to 100 3/16.

On Madras 30 days' sight 99½
Do. demand 99 15/16

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight, 222½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	110½ to ½
Four & half per cent.	106 3/8
Four per cent.	104½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	105½
15 years' Debenture Loans	105½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan Home Rate	119
Do. Market Rate	119
New French Loan 5 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872	92
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872	94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand		4½ per cent
Fixed Loans on	do. to 3 months'	5½ ,,
Do.	do. over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do.	on Merchandise	7½ ,,
Cash Credit	do. to 3 months'	6½ ,,
Do.	do. over 3 do.	8½ ,,
Do.	do.	7½ ,,
Bank Bills		6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper		8½ ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10 0 0	
Carolas	290	
Mexican Dollars	122	
Five-Franc Pieces	224½	
Bar Silver	107½ to 107¾	
Gold Leaf	16-12	
Bar Gold 10 p.c. English 100 touch	16-14	
Australian Gold 100 touch	16-13	

FREIGHT REPORT.

WEDNESDAY, EVENING.

THERE is nothing doing. The steamer Timour, due, has been chartered to load from Kurrachee to Liverpool.

London	Cotton, Cases, Seeds	No ships.
Liverpool	Iron ships Cotton	£2 5s. 0d. nominal
	Wooden ships ,,	£2 0s. 0d. nominal.
	Myrabolams	£1 15s. 0d. nominal.
	Cutch bills	£9 10s. 0d. nominal.
	Seeds	£2 0s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton, Coffee	No ship.
Overland Steamers—		
London		£3 5s. 0d.
Venice		£3 0s. 0d.
Trieste		£2 15s. 0d. nom.
Liverpool		£2 15s. 0d.
Havre Cotton		£2 10s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal	Wheat	£2 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 10s. 0d.
	Cotton	£2 15s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 22 per ton.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal.
Calcutta ...Salt		Rs. 3½ per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

WEDNESDAY, 24TH SEPTEMBER.

INQUIRY for Manockjee Petit and Morarjee Spinning shares. Mofussil Press shares were in demand at quoted rates.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value Rs.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	p. a.			
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	93
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,415
10,000	500	all	12 p.ct	Do of Bombay New	737½
1,000	500	100	12 p.ct	Do 2nd Res. Issue	263½ xd
6,250	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	275
40,000	281½	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	450 nl.
40,000	200	all	32p.ct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
80,000	250	125	4 p.ct.	National Bank of India	125
10,000	250	all	12 do	Oriental Bank	496

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co	1,400 xd
8,000	150	all	Nil	Frere Land & Fish. Co. Ld.	84
750	2,000	2,000	30p.a.	Mazagon Land	790
36,000	1, 0	all	15p.a.	Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	405

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21 3-8	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	236½
.....	£20	19 9-16	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	21 15-16	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	19 5-8	d.	Do. New Shares	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	12½ p.c.	Alexandra Spinning	1,865
5/6	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,675
300	2,000	all		Ghowsunggur M. & P. Co.	1,830
900	1,000	all	60*	Bombay United	1,200
1,600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	250
2,500	2,000	all	50p.a	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,610
750	2,000	all	200p.c.	Great Eastern	2,375
752	1,000	all		Jeewraj Ballo Mills	1,165
2,500	1,000	all	140p.a	Manockji Petit's	1,345
900	1,000	a	40 p.a.	Morarjee Spinning	1,200
800	2,500	all	150p.c.	Oriental	3,425
600	2,500	400	60p.a.	Royal	2,300
500	1,000	1 all	...	Soonderdas Spinning	1,280

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	100p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,490
1,000	5/-	11	41p ct	Bombay Gas Company	65
500	500	300	15 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	100
2,150	200	100	8 p. c.	Malabar Company Ld.	102
1,000	50	all	12 ps.	Mechanics B'd'g's Co.	25
2,000	500	all	45 ps.	Preacher & Co	425
2,000	250	all	40 ps.	Vingas Patent Slip Co	55

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	95	19½	...	Bank of China
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank
... ...	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula
... .	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

After the termination of the Parsee holidays the market yesterday open steady, with an advancing tendency. A fair business has taken place in Grey Goods, and prices of 5¼ lbs. Cambrics and 2¼ lbs. Jacconets again show a slight advance. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

500	pieces	Grey Shirtings	40 in. 39 yds. 6 lbs.	Rs.	4 4 0
900	,,	,,	40 in. 39 yds. 6 lbs.	,,	4 4 9
1,000	,,	,,	40 in. 39 yds. 6¼ lbs.	,,	4 8 0
500	,,	,,	40 in. 39 yds. 7 lbs.	,,	4 10 6
100	,,	,,	40 in. 39 yds. 7 lbs.	,,	4 12 0
1,000	,,	,,	40 in. 39 yds. 7 lbs.	,,	4 14 6
900	,,	,,	40 in. 39 yds. 7½ lbs.	,,	5 0 0
500	,,	,,	40 in. 39 yds. 8½ lbs.	,,	4 11 0
2,500	,,	,,	(S) 40 in. 39 yds. 8½ lbs.	,,	5 14 0
500	,,	,,	,, 40 in. 39 yds. 8½ lbs.	,,	5 13 0
1,000	,,	,,	45 in. 39 yds. 8 lbs.	,,	5 11 0
1,000	,,	,,	,, (S) 50 in. 39 yds. 10 lbs.	,,	7 7 0
2,500	,,	,, Cambrics	,, 50 in. 24 yds. 5½ lbs.	,,	3 12 0
250	,,	,, T. Cloths	32 in. 24 yds. 7 lbs.	,,	4 6 6
3,750	pairs	,, Dhoties	45 in. 10 yds.	,,	1 8 6
3,750	,,	,,	50 in. 10 yds.	,,	1 11 6
3,750	,,	,,	50 in. 11 yds.	,,	1 14 6
1,200	,,	T. Red Cambrics	24 in. 28 yds.	,,	3 14 6
765	pieces	Blue O. & W. P.	24 in. 28 yds.	,,	4 0 0

COTTON.

Reuter's telegram of the 23rd instant reports the Liverpool and London markets as closing quiet but unchanged, quoting Dhollerah at 6d. per lb. Sales are given at 10,000 bales, of which 2,000 were Surats, and of which 2,000 were for exports and on speculation. The market here closed very quiet, with almost no demand. There is, however, no alteration in prices.

YARNS.

The market for almost all kinds of foreign Grey Yarns continues very quiet, and prices are ruling in favour of buyers. But the demand for local Yarns is very active, and prices are tending upwards. The following sale was yesterday effected by a German firm :—

6,000 lbs. Water No. 20's (to arrive) ..... 11¼d per lbs.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 20th September, compared with the statement issued on 13th Sept :—

LIABILITIES.	13th Sept. Rs.	20th Sept. Rs.
Proprietors Capital :—		
First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid	Rs. 50,00,000	
Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. ,,	10,00,000	
	60,00,000	60,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	13,00,000	13,00,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	1,08,47,056	1,05,50,199
Do. do. do. at Branches.	45,78,903	43,62,373
Other Deposits	1,34,57,233	1,33,61,032
Post Bills	30,544	30,544
Cash Credits, undrawn	6,58,363	6,45,286
Rs.	3,63,70,299	3,54,58,735

ASSETS.		
Government Securities	60,38,626	61,45,132
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	15,95,068	16,06,195
Loans, on Security of do. do.	7,29,490	5,18,490
Current Accounts, overdrawn	2,207	4,083
Bills Discounted	92,74,270	84,26,000
Stamps	5,101	5,110
Dead Stock Rs. 5,00,241		
Amount applied in reduction ,, 95,000	4,05,241	4,05,241
Bullion	7,13,883	6,73,103
Cash Balances with Correspondents	5,25,109	10,03,551
Cash and Currency Notes	1,70,81,302	1,66,67,740
Rs.	3,63,70,299	3,54,58,735

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
21	Muriel (s)—	Steel	Liverpool, August 24.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Turkish Empire	Whitemore	Calcutta and Madras
	Vuer et Mouet	Nacoda	Calcutta and Alleppey.
	Sir J. B. Carnac (s).	Pierre	Coast and Goa.

The barque Persian Packet, Sachsel, to Batavia via Galle, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

DAILY IMPORTS.—24TH SEPTEMBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Janet Court, 250 cases old tom, Eduljee Rustomjee Mody. Gwalior, 1 case boots, Mamedally Lookmanjee.

FROM LONDON.

Lady Lawrence, 25 cases paper, Cassum Abdoolreheman; 196 cases paper and 75 bales pasteboards, Dosabhoy Merwanjee & Co; 78 bales brown paper, H. Clason & Co. Elgin (s), 25 cases brandy, C. A. Ross & Co. Caradoc (s), 13 cases sheetglass, Soondy Breslauer & Co.; 1 cask glassware, Sir Charles Forbes & Co.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Moollan (s), 3 cases papers and envelopes, 1 case soap, 2 cases boots and shoes, The L. A. and A. Co.; 2 cases quinine, N. and B. Wadia & Co.; 15 bottles quicksilver, C. N. Gomes & Co.; 4 cases carpets, Hajee Sajun Dossl; 2 cases garden seeds, Palaker & Co.; 1 case hams 1 case bacon, 1 and 1 case chees, Bomanjee Manockjee Puntakey; 1 case ham and bacon, and 1 case cheese, Hormusjee Pestonjee & Son; 1 case ham and bacon and 1 case cheese, Pochajee Framjee & Co; 3 cases papers, Hajee Sulleman Abdool Sons & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

India (s), 100 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM GENOA.

Persia (s), 4 cases wine bins, Charles Carter & Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

Victor, 100 cases varnish, Tharja Topun.

DAILY EXPORTS.—24TH SEPTEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Mooltan (s), 100 bales cotton, Heerjee Nagsee & Co; 55 bales wool, Hurry Ludha; 234 bales wool, Ramjee Roychund; 30 bales wool, Hurridass Gangjee; 24 bales wool and 8 bales wool waste, Dhurmsey Pursettun, 30 bales wool, Kassumboy Days; 25 bales wool, Soondersdas Damoder; 25 bales cotton, Hurrydass Gangjee.

Persia (s), 27 bales cotton, Campbell Mitchell & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Mooltan, s, 60 bales wheat, S. Tyabjee & Co.; 1 box woolen carpets, Punnett & Co.; 18 boxes nutmegs, Runchordas Vithuldas; 5 bales hides, Manockjee Muncherjee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Persia s, 300 bags gingely seed, S. Tyabjee & Co.

FOR GENOAA.

Persia s, 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR SUEZ.

Mooltan s, 1 case silk, Behrend Brothers; 1 bundle shawls and 1 bundle handkerchiefs, Cayemally Tyebally.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 22.

Ferguson, Surgeon-Major, 24th M. N. I., on sick leave, from Palamcottah.

SEPTEMBER 23.

Roach, Lieutenant, 65th Regiment, to appear before a medical board, from Agra.

Wapshare, Lieutenant, 100th Regiment, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES—SEPTEMBER 24.

Leishman, Major, Royal Artillery, on leave, to Ootacamund.

Wapshare, Lieutenant, 100th Regiment, on duty, to Ahmedabad.

Thorpe, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps, on leave, to Poona.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B., Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Poona, 23rd September, 1873.

The undermentioned officers have obtained privilege leave :—

83rd Foot—Lieut J W Anderson, for 30 days, from the 2nd Oct 1873.

28th Regt N I—Col L A Moyle, for 29 days, from the 17th Sept 1873.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 18th September 1873.

Col C Need, Ben Infy, is, at his own request, transferred from Umballa to Meerut for general duty, and will join the latter station on the expiration of his present leave.

Lt-Col W E Marshall, S C, is, at his own request, transferred from Fyzabad to Moradee for general duty, and will join the latter station on the expiration of his present leave.

The Board of Examiners, Fort William, have declared the undermentioned candidates to have passed, on the 1st Sept 1873, the tests specified accordingly to Section 23, Bengal Army Regulations :—

Persian under para 2497, Bengal Army Regulations—Major D S Warren, 1-14th Foot.

Bengalee under para 2497, Bengal Army Regulations—Lt W S Hewett, 1-14th Foot.

Higher Standard in Hindostanee—Lt H B Prichard, 2-25th Foot.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, September 20.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Viceroy and Govr General, under the authority vested in him by 24 and 25 Vic, Cap 67, section ten, is pleased to nominate His Highness Saramade Rajahse Bhoduram Raj Rajendra Sri Maharajadhiraj Sivai Ram Singh Bahadur, of Jeypoor, K C S I, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, with effect from the 14th August last.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to permit Mr C E C Merington to resign H M's Bengal Civil Service from the 25th Sept 1873.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to permit Mr R Alexander to resign H M's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 1st July last.

H E the Viceroy and Govr Genl in Council is pleased to appoint Capt W L Noverre, Asst Commissioner, 3rd class, in the C ntral Provinces, to officiate as Cantonment Mag of Saugor, during the absence on furlough of Col H T Bartlett, or until further orders.

Consequent on the retirement of Mr G Wiggins from the Educational Department in the Central Provinces, Mr E C Rogers, B A, Officiating Inspector of Schools, 3rd class, is confirmed in that appointment.

Surg T V Ayles, attached to the 8th Regt Madras N I, is appointed to the medical charge of the Civil Dispensary, Jail, and Civil Station at Mercara, in Coorg.

H E the Viceroy and Govr Genl in Council has been pleased to make the following alterations in the Police Department of the Central Provinces, with effect from the 23rd June 1873 :—

Maj W J Morris, District Supt, 2nd class, to officiate as District Supt, 1st class.

Capt R S Sutherland, Offg District Supt, 1st class, to officiate as District Supt, 2nd class.

Mr J J Hi gins, Offg District Supt, 2nd class, to revert to his substantive appointment of District Supt, 3rd class.

Maj T E Vander Gucht, Offg District Supt, 3rd class, to revert to his substantive appointment of District Supt, 4th class.

Mr A Bruce, Offg District Supt, 4th class, to revert to his substantive appointment of District Supt, 5th class.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

The services of Lt Richard Wace, R A, Probationary Asst Supt of Revenue Survey, are replaced at the disposal of the Mily Dept.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

In recognition of the long and meritorious services rendered to Government by Hiramutram Mooljee, Dufterdar of Mahee Kanta Agency, H E the Viceroy and Govr Genl is pleased to confer upon him the title of Rao Bahadoor as a personal distinction.

The following Notification is re-published from the *London Gazette* of the 1st August 1-73 :—

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint John Kirk, Esq, now British Vice-Consul at Zanzibar, to be Her Majesty's Consul-General at Zanzibar.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Privilege leave for twenty-seven days, beginning on the 8th Oct 1873, is granted to Mr H A Mangles, Offg Comptroller General.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following Order issued by the Resident at Hyderabad is confirmed :—

Granting Surg T C H Spencer, Madras Medl Dept, offg in medical charge of the 2nd Cav, Hyderabad Contingent, thirty days' leave of absence from the 25th Sept 1873 or date of departure, to visit Bombay, preparatory to his obtaining furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Capt Alexander John Colvin Birch, of the Bengal S C, Brigade Maj, Fort William, for six months, under the Regulations of 1868.

Capt B E Gowan, of the Bengal S C, Wing Officer, 4th Sikh Infy, Punjab Frontier Force, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

Lt-Col John James Hume, of the Bengal S C, Suptdg Engr, 3rd grade, Military Works Branch, D P W, Punjab, for 2 years, under the Regulations of 1868.

The services of Surg H W Hill, M S, of the Medical Department, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is placed to make the following appointments :—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

Lt W Aitkin, 2nd Subn, to be 1st Subn, vice Lt E R Ellis, appointed to the Royal Horse Artillery.

Lt E Lloyd, 2nd Squad Subn (on furlough), to be 1st Squad Subn, vice Capt E A Money, seconded on appointment to the Behar Mounted Rifle Corps.

Lt C C Egerton, 2nd Wing Subn, 4th Punjab Infy, to be 2nd Squad Subn, vice Lt E Lloyd.

Lt Egerton will continue to officiate in his present appointment in the 3rd Punjab Cavalry as Offg 1st Squad Subn and Offg 2nd Squad Officer, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Capt F A Bertie, or until further orders.

2nd Punjab Infy—Surg W Jackson, Offg in Medl charge, to the Medl charge.

Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 21st Dec 1871, and in consequence of the death of Lt-Genl H Lyons, Bombay Infy, on the 25th May 1873, the name of—

Maj-Genl E Darvall, Ben S C, is placed on the list of Lt-Genls ; that of

Col P W Luard, Ben S C, on the list of Maj Genls ; and that of

Maj A Taylor (now Lt-Col in the Ben S C,) on the list of Lt-Cols in the Indian Graduation List.

The undermentioned officers of the Ben S C having completed five years' service as substantive Lt-Col, are promoted to the rank of Col by Bt, from the date specified under the provisions of the Royal Warrant, dated 10th Jan 1871, Clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Lt Cols Robert Alexander Napper, and Charles Reay, Ben S C,—8th Sept 1873.

The undermentioned officer of the Ben S C, having completed 20 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Maj, from the date specified, under the provisions of the G G O No 808 of the 20th Sept 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Capt (Bt Maj) Charles Adolphus de Kantzow,—14th Sept 1873.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Surg Maj J hn Elliott, M D of the Medl Dept, Principal Medl Storekeeper to Govt at the Presidency, for one year, under the Regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned officer has been allowed furlough to Europe on medl certificate :—

Maj John Liddon Watts, of the Royal Engrs, for one year, under the Regulations of 1868, with effect from the 29th Aug 1873, the date of his departure from Bombay per Travancore.

Under the authority of the Right Hon the Secy of State for India, it is hereby notified for general information and guidance that the name of Lt F A S D'Acosta, of the Ben S C, is in future to be borne in the list of the Bengal Army as Lt Frederick Augustus Samuel D'Acosta de St Laurent.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Surg-Maj John Brake, of the Medl Dept, Inspr-Genl of Jails, Central Provinces, and offg Sanitary Commissioner and Supt of Vaccination, Central Provinces, for two years under the Regulations of 1868.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr D A Dunn, Asst Engr 2nd grade, Punjab Northern (State) Railway to the Scindia (State) Railway Survey.

Mr W Foster, Asst Engr 2nd grade, Punjab Northern (State) Railway, passed the colloquial examination in Hindoostanee on the 11th July 1873.

Mr A Ball, Prob Asct, 4th grade, British Burmah, is confirmed in that grade.

Maj F S Stanton, R E, Suptg Engineer, Delhi District, Rajpootana (State) Railway, is granted 34 days' privilge leave, with effect from the 3rd Sept 1873.

Mr W C Furnivall, Suptg Engr, Agra District, Rajpootana (State) Railway, will officiate for Maj Stanton during his absence, in addition to his own duties.

The following persons are appointed to the Public Works Department in the grades specified and posted as follows :—

As Executive Engineers, 3rd Grade.

Mr. J. Conder to Neemuch (State) Railway.
Mr. W. L. Buyers to Agra District, Rajpootana (State) Railway.

As Assistant Engineers, 2nd Grade.

Mr R Davies to Neemuch (State) Railway.
Mr E G J. McCudden to Rajpootana.

As Assistant Engineers, 3rd Grade, on probation.

Mr P. Morse to Military Works Branch.
Mr A. H. Mackenzie to North-Western Provinces.

The following transfers of Accountants are ordered :—

Mr R Brown, Accountant, 2nd grade, on probation, from the Punjab Northern (State) Railway to the Military Works Branch.
Mr H O'Connor, Accountant, 3rd grade, from the Rajpootana (State) Railway to the Punjab Northern (State) Railway.
Mr W Ogden is appointed to the P W D as an Accountant 4th grade, on probation, and is posted to the Rajpootana (State) Railway.
Mr C A Bull, Ex Engr, 4th grade, Punjab Northern (State) Railway, has passed the examination in the Native languages according to the Departmental standard.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following classification of the Control Establishment of the Public Works Department shall be adopted with effect from the 1st September 1873, in supersession of that prescribed in Public Works Department Notification No. 125, dated the 17th March 1871 :—

Controllers, 1st Class,—1st grade, 1,600 ; 2nd, 1,350.
Controllers, 2nd Class,—1st grade, 1,10 ; 2nd, 950.
Controllers, 3rd Class,—1st grade, 800 ; 2nd, 650.
Deputy Controllers,—500.
Assistant Controllers,—1st grade, 450 ; 2nd grade, 350 ; 3rd grade, 250.

Controllers of the 3rd class,—1st and 2nd grades will take the place of Controllers of the 2nd class, 3rd and 4th grades respectively, under the former classification.

In consequence of this revision the undermentioned officers are graded as follows :—

Controllers, 3rd Class, 1st Grade.

Mr W B Farr, Captain C M Moberly, Madras Staff Corps, Mr W Palmer, Major B J C Prior, Madras Staff Corps, Lieutenant R A Sargeaunt, R E, Captain D H Prail, R E, Captain E A Tervor, R E, Mr R H Trotter, Mr R G Macdonald (Supernumerary).

Controllers, 3rd Class, 2nd Grade.

Mr R B Duncan, Mr P Phillips, Mr J Robinson, Mr W A Billings (Officiating), Mr W R Newman (Officiating), Mr F Robertson, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Punjab Provincial Establishment, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department.

The undermentioned Upper Subordinates are transferred from the Punjab Northern (State) Railway to the Neemuch (State) Railway :—

Mr H C Woods, Temporary Supervisor, 1st grade.
Sergeant R B Teeling, Supervisor, 1st grade.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS

	Date.	Mail. closes.	After-packet.
United Kingdom	Sept. 26	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 29	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 26	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	Oct. 18	4-30 P.M.	No after packet.
China	,, 7	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	Sept. 26	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Zanzibar	,, 26	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay during the second half of the current year.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M. Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 1-30 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 1 P.M. Letters presented for registration after that hour will be received up to 3 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3 P.M. up to starting time (5 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pics.	Revised Rate per ½ oz. Annas Pics.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8 8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	1 4	9 0

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)	Rs.	42	0 0
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THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

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BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs	10	0
Per Copy	,,	0	4

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. THRACHER & Co.'s, or Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1873.

THE state of trade in Bombay still continues to afford ample room for regrets and gloomy anticipations, and the time when these painful reflections shall terminate seems as distant as ever. We are not alone in our misery, for we may take it that at present trade in Calcutta is in almost as depressed a condition as it is here, and there seems to be no probability of the future being brighter than the present. The cause of this non-progressive, stagnant, position which the whole trade of India appears to have assumed, commences with the disasters of 1865 and 1866; but the reason for its continuance is a subject on which there are many different opinions, none of which offer a complete explanation of the difficulty. The trade of Bombay does not enjoy all the advantages that it might possess, and nearly all of which are within its reach. The rates for the carriage of goods on our railways are not fairly adjusted, for if merchandize were carried as cheaply on them as it is on the lines that run into Calcutta the commerce of Bombay would be increased considerably. Then, again, the trade of Bombay is burdened with the heavy liabilities of the Port Trust, the chief of which, the Elphinstone purchase, imposes a permanent pressure on its resources; so that in these days of competition Bombay contends in the struggle for life very heavily weighted. In Calcutta such clogs on its trade do not exist to the same extent, but still the Baboos there complain loudly of the dulness of trade and lament over the forlorn condition of the native merchants. They declare that the bulk of the commerce of India and its profits have passed away into the hands of the English, who have monopolised all the trade of the country, leaving native merchants to stand by helpless and shorn, without gains now and with none in prospect. But the present state of trade, so far as the natives are concerned, is owing in a great degree to the demoralized condition, as it may be correctly termed, of the native mind. The greatest drawback to the progress of trade in India is the apathy of the inhabitants. Native traders are yielding to the Oriental belief in destiny, and are beginning to regard the state of trade as something inevitable, against the consequences of which it is in vain to struggle. They have also lost the energy they would have possessed had they been in the habit of trading in their own ships with foreign countries, and they have to thank their religion for being compelled to confine their trade to their own country, instead of seeking in the enterprize of foreign commerce the profits and wealth which that always secures. The absurd superstition about crossing *kala pani* lies at the root of a very great deal of the indolence and poverty of the people of India.

Whilst trying hard to throw the whole burden of the evils that afflict the present and the future prospects of the trade of India upon the English and the system of Government they have introduced, the Baboos' monthly organ, *Mookerjee's Magazine*, has, without intending it, spread a good deal of light over the origin of the decline and fall of the trade of India. The writer of the article in that journal, called "A Voice for the Commerce and Manufactures of India," traces the history of ancient India, and declares that "the Buddhist era is the most glorious in the "history of early India." Under that more genial religion the Hindoos traversed the seas, and it was not till the Brahmins taught the people their narrow and destructive precepts that the Hindoos gave up their foreign trade and entertained the debasing and ruinous idea that to cross *kala-pani* was a sin, to be atoned for only by heavy penalties. The Hindoos were at one time actively engaged in trade with the shores of the Arabian Sea, the Red Sea, and the Persian Gulf. Whilst this Western trade was being carried on there was also a large Eastern trade, which extended to the Indian Archipelago and as far as China. A Hindoo colony was formed in the Island of Java, traces of which are to be met with to this day, in the descendants of the Hindoo families who settled there. The people who lived on the sea-board of Hindoostan were maritime in their habits, and fully sensible of the advantages of foreign commerce. But Brahminical writers have preserved a profound silence on these subjects, and sought by that means to prevent the people from returning to the more useful and virtuous habits of their forefathers. The whole country has, however, suffered materially in consequence, and the decline of trade in India may be really dated from the time when the Brahmin supplanted the Bhuddist. The spirit of enterprize has become less and less from age to age till the present day, when we find that the people have made no great advance in either their manufactures or any branch of trade, and are utterly unprepared to compete with the rest of the world now that they have an opportunity of doing so. Trade therefore languishes, and will not be revived unless the native merchants can cast away the superstitious notions they have so long been deluded with, and once more show an active and enter

skin, visible at the knees and ears, was mouse-colour. These mammoths were all very old—very few are born now-a-days—very torpid, and very sluggish. By no means so amiable a companion was a saurophidan, 30 feet long, with scales and fangs, which lived in the blue lake, and devoured the animals that came to drink. Once Cheriton saw it attack a mammoth, and, although worsted in the struggle, the quadruped could scarcely limp [illegible] contest with the amphibious monster. [illegible] vernment, it is said, have pardoned Cheriton for his escape from their convict establishment on account of his marvellous discoveries, and if he discovered them he deserved forgiveness. As the *New York Herald* sent Stanley to find Livingstone, as the *Daily Telegraph* sent Mr. Smith to hunt up cuniform inscriptions in Assyria, could not the *New York World*, whose reporter relates this tale, despatch Cheriton as special commissioner with instructions to bring a live mammoth to their office? Seeing is believing, and until I see a live mammoth and a saurophidan, having it out in Broadway, I refuse to believe this yarn. Barnum would pay enough for the monsters to defray the expense of the expedition.

The public interest in the Tichborne trial seems greater than ever. Various snubbings have been administered by the Lord Chief Justice during the week to the counsel and witnesses for the defence. Charles Orton, who appears in the Court each day and occupies an extreme back seat, is the subject of general remark. He is fair haired, and not particularly like the Claimant. It is said he will not be called as a witness, as he cannot be relied on. It is also stated that the sailor of the Osprey is not to be produced, and a sudden collapse of the defence is probable. The defendant's witnesses are certainly doing him no good. Mr. Gladstone is still busy with his transformation scheme. The announcement that Mr. Ayrton is to succeed Mr. Monsell as Post Master General has caused great dissatisfaction in almost every branch of the Metropolitan postal service, and some important resignations and some temporary serious confusion are likely to follow. It is well known, for instance, that Mr. Scudamore is not the man to stand unnecessary interference by a person who knows nothing of the working of the department with which he has been so long connected. Mr. Lowe, it is found out, is too arrogant and insolent for the Home Office, where he would have to be in frequent communication with English gentlemen. He is therefore to go to the India Office to domineer over the population of our mighty Indian Empire. It is about time that we were rid of Mr. Gladstone and his trickery. This morning it is reported that he intends to abolish the income-tax in the next Budget, and thus, after the dissolution, return to Westminster with an overwhelming majority. Surely this is a wild and improbable canard, but our Premier is as tricky as a monkey and full of devices.

My writing more on the subject of the St. Leger seems useless, as before this reaches you the upshot of the great three-year old autumnal struggle will have been wired to you. When last writing I had not seen the brilliant performance of Kaiser at York. This colt, now first favourite, no doubt bowled over his opponents more cleverly than Marie Stuart did her's and seemed capable of greater improvement by the 10th proximo. Still, having made my selection, I must abide by it, and with such outsiders as Chandos, who failed to stay the Derby course; Montarges, whose late performances in France have been thoroughly bad; Andred, a decided nonstayer; Negro, doing little work; Mendip, a lumbering coaching imposter; and Cantinière, a rank roarer, I still say the race will be

Mr Merry's pair	1
Kaiser	2
Gang Forward	3

POONA RACES.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

TUESDAY EVENING.

THAT weather! That ubiquitous—I might go further, and say horrible—weather! To-day it has been greeted with curses not loud but deep. Who would have thought those dappled clouds which adorned the morning sky would have changed into heavy, black, oppressive veils, and served as the side-de-camp of thunder and lightning? Yet such was their perfidy that they did nothing less than this, and as a consequence nearly spoiled a day's racing. I say "nearly," for had it not been for the indomitable courage and enthusiasm of certain stewards—let me be precise and mention Colonel Henderson and Major Probyn—we certainly should have had no races whatever. In the afternoon when rain was pouring, thunder rumbling, and lightning flashing athwart the gloom that had enveloped fair Poona, it was accepted as a melancholy certainty by a number of ladies and gentlemen that there would be no racing; but these stewards, listening to the wishes of owners, declared that there must be races, and so races there were, albeit under painful circumstances; for was not the course an attenuated mud-pie? were the horses not cramped in their speed? and did not the Grand Stand look worse than a garden of drooping lilies? But come, mine editorial Cleopatra, let us to billiards, or (if we must suit the vulgar exigencies of the occasion) to the races.

1ST RACE—The Arab Handicap. For all Arabs. Rs. 500 from the fund. Distance 1¼ mile. Entrance 7 G. M., 1 G. M. forfeit for not standing the handicap.

	st.	Rs.
Mahomed Beg's	b a h Newminster	8 0 Blackburn ...1
Mr. R. K. Maitland's	b a g Crossbee	8 6 W. Brewtey..2
Capt. Affleck's	g a h Royal Duke	10 7 Mr. Elliot ...3
Mr. Jones'	b a h Arab Chief	8 10 Hackney.....0
Mr. A's	g a h Light Dragoon	8 8 J. Brewtey...0
Capt. Dent's	b a g Saladin	8 8 Finch 0

Royal Duke was favourite. 2 to 1 was offered against Arab Chief; 3 to 1 against Saladin and Crossbee, and 10 to 1 against Newminster. A fair start. The favourite was the first to go to the front—the others almost anyhow. At the mile post, Captain Dent's representative went to the front, followed closely by Crossbee, Newminster, and Arab Chief. It was evident that all were labouring in the mud, and that light weight had more chance than speed. For this reason Newminster looked best rising the hill, even though hard pressed by Royal Duke and Light Dragoon. The "tail" to these might have been covered by the proverbial sheet. In the clear run home the Moonshee's nag had the race in hand, and won in a canter by three or four lengths. Perseverance was rewarded in Crossbee's case, that horse arriving second. The other races had no place in particular. Time—2 m. 37 secrs.

2ND RACE—A Handicap for all Arabs and C. B. Rs. 500 from the fund. Distance 1 mile. Entrance Rs. 100, Rs. 15 forfeit for not standing the handicap

	st.	lbs.
Abdoola Salim's	g a h	Delawar ..... 9 2 Mr. R.....1
Aga Moochoolaha's	g a h	Mozuffer ..... 8 10 Brewtey....2
Mr. Ali Abdoola's	c a h	Tokay ..... 10 0 Hackney ... 3
Moonshee Mahomed Beg's	g a h	Royal Prince .. 7 7 Cassim 0
Mr. G. Richar l's	b a h	King Lear ..... 8 11 Finch 0
Mr. Elliot's	g a h	Sirmust ..... 8 5 Vinell 0
Mr. H.'s	g a h	Budder..... 7 11 Rowjee 0

If any horse was a favourite I think it was Tokay. Delawur came next in public estimation; and Mozuffer followed. A good start was made. At an early stage of the game, or race if you will, Royal Prince gave in beaten, and then Delawur took the place of honour, followed close by Mozuffer, while Tokay seemed to be biding his time. At the mile post the favourite drew alongside Delawur. A splendid race home between the pair and Mozuffer then resulted, and finally Delawur, thanks to its cheap weight, scored victory by a neck from Mozuffer and a length from Tokay. Time—1st half-mile, 59 secs.; 1st mile, 2 mins—good time, considering the road.

3RD RACE—The Welter. Rs. 300 from the fund. For all horses, 11 stones; maidens allowed 7 lbs. Arabs to get their class allowance. Distance 1½ miles. If entered by 1st May 5 G. M., after that day till the day before the race 10 G. M., with a starting sweepstakes of 5 G. M.

	st.	lbs.
Mr. Jones'	g aus g	Baronet..... 10 4 Maj. Probyn 1
Mr. Abdool Rahman's	b aus g	Vidette] ..... 10 11 Maj. Stack..2
Capt. Hogg's	b w g	Wenlock..... 10 11 Owner.....3
Mr. A.'s	b aus g	Little John ...10 4 Mr. Elliot...0
Mr. A.'s	b aus m	Lady Morris...10 11 Withdrawn.0

Lady Morris did not run; the others were evenly supported. Wenlock went first to the front—Vidette next—Baronet some lengths in the rear—Little John, being of a speculative turn, evidently thinking that there must be a shorter way home somewhere than round the course. Major Hogg's horse, admirably ridden, looked well at the first mile; but in another quarter Vidette took the lead, followed close by Baronet. Major Probyn at this juncture brought out Baronet with a splendid rush, and a magnificent—simply magnificent—race home between Vidette, Baronet, and Wenlock, resulted in Major Probyn scoring a win, Major Stack took his usual place as second in the race; Wenlock was not a particularly good third. Time—3 mins 1½ sec.

4TH RACE—The Grand Poona Challenge Cup of Rs. 500 from the fund. For all Arabs. Weight for age. Maidens allowed 7 lbs., and those landed after 1st September 1872 allowed 10 lbs. The winner of the Derby to carry 5 lbs. extra, 50 G. M. half forfeit. Nominations to be taken on the 1st May, name and declare the day before the race, if declared on the 1st August 20 G. M. forfeit. R. C.

	st.	lbs.
Major Lindsay's	c a h	Desert Born ... 8 7 Hackney 1
Mr. Abdool Rahman's	b a h	Merrylegs ..... 9 3 Mr. R 2

Merrylegs was made favourite on the strength of his reputation as a plater; there were "knowing ones," however, who said that Desert Born, with his light weight ought to seize the prize. Nor were these knowing ones mistaken—that 10 lbs. on such a course being too much for Abdool's beauty. Desert Born won by 2 lengths. Time—3 mins.

5TH RACE—The Give and Take. Rs. 300 from the fund. For all Arabs, property of officers of H. M.'s Services or members of one of the Clubs. Weight for age and inches raised 7 lbs. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Winner of Desert Stakes to carry 5 lbs. extra. 1¼ mile. Entrance 3 G. M.

	st.	lbs.
Capt. Dent's	c a p	Jamil ..... 7 11 Owner.....1
Mr. Pitto's	c a p	Gendarme ..... 8 0 Brewtey 2
Mr. A.'s	g a h	Light Dragoon. 9 12 Mr Nasirsaw3
Mr. G.'s	g a h	Blue Danube ... 9 6 Maj. Stack...0
Capt. Cooke's	b a g	Black Prince ... 8 2 Finch 0
Mr. Elliot's	g a h	Sirmust.....10 4 Mr. Elliot...0

This race brought forth several ponies to compete against the big fellows. The smallest was Jamil, who had only 7 st. 11 lbs. to carry. Notwithstanding this the little chap was not a favourite. But what did he care? He went on and won. How he did it your correspondent cannot tell you, because the race was run in all but total darkness. He won it, however, easily—hands down—that was made plain by means of candles to those who were in the Grand Stand and the Judge's box. Captain Dent is a fortunate man. He has entered for two races this meeting, and won them both.

The races will be continued on Thursday.

TOURNAMENT OF GOLF AT POONA.

20TH, 22ND, AND 23RD SEPTEMBER 1873.

THE weather is rather a stale subject to commence with, but an allusion to it is so necessary in a description of a game of Golf that I must revert for a moment to the well-worn topic. Briefly, then, on Thursday at Poona it rained pitchforks, and Friday buckets. The result was that the beautiful alluvial soil of which the Poona maidan is composed was not exactly in a state to make the game of Golf run smooth on Saturday morning. However, by hook or by crook, or rather with club and with cleek, especially cleek, the tournament had to be commenced.

All the starters were heavily weighted before they had reached the first hole, and the frequent ejaculation was "By my *sole*, this is heavy walking." I fancy H. P. (His Portlinkee) Baker was rather handicapped with extra weight. It is said that 20 stone were in the opposite scale when he weighed out afterwards; anyhow his performance did'nt come up to his last year's play. Colonel Scott, hale and hearty as usual and up to any weight, was not on the first day in his old Nassick form, though he made ample amends during the following days' play. On the other hand, Jones and his calves were all there at the commencement, and next to Johnston, the Poona slogger, accomplished the best round on Saturday morning: the difference between them was only one stroke.

The continuance of the match was adjourned till Monday morning. In the meantime, on Saturday afternoon, the races offered a prospect of amusement, which, however, being interrupted after one race had been run by a deluge of rain, had rather a damping effect on those present. But the spirits of the Golfers received a stimulant in the evening, at the 1st Grenadiers' mess, where a sumptuous dinner had been provided for them by the prudent forethought of Lieut.-Colonel Walker. The elevating influence of this entertainment prompted the utterance of many sublime sentiments, and the sons of the Land of the Thistle positively bristled with "mirthful sangs." On Monday morning the Golfers had again to face a heavy course, rendered stickier than before by the heavy thunderstorms on Saturday and Sunday, and a hot sun, portentous of more rain, shot down unpityingly on their devoted heads. The play could not be expected under the circumstances to be first-rate: a steady round of 86 by Colonel Scott was the best score attained.

To enable those sufficiently interested in Golf, but not acquainted with the Poona links, to appreciate the merits of the play, as shown below, I may explain that the links consisted of 15 holes. The first hole called for two good drives and a well lofted cleek or iron stroke on to the green. It should then have been easily holed in 5 strokes, but the putting greens of this and all the holes were so rough as to render putting, to say the least, uncertain, and it was necessary to play dribbling strokes up to within a foot of the hole before it could be properly played for. To reach the second hole a considerable extent of soft black cotton soil had to be traversed, providing a hazardous "lie" for the second stroke, and testing severely, as many found to their cost, the knack of picking a clean ball. The hole was just do-able in 3, but 4 was good, and 5 better than the average. Between the second and third holes, a nullah full of water presented itself in such a position that a heel'd ball from the strike off ran great risk of being drowned. But a tolerably straight drive from the "tee" put the ball on ground from which the hole was easily approachable with a short "lofted one," and the fourth stroke should have reached the desired destination. To the fourth hole, a nullah and a road, paralleled with trees, presented no great difficulty, but the approach was very rough, and 6 strokes was considered good for it. The fifth hole was artfully placed on the further side of a public road, on which the height of the trees and the denseness of their foliage rendered a well elevated second stroke desirable. If successfully made the hole could be attained in 4 strokes. The sixth, seventh, and eighth holes deserved, respectively, five, three, and five strokes. To do the ninth well, two rattling drives, the first over some outlying huts of the native infantry lines, and the second across the road, cleared every obstacle, and a good half stroke enabled the hole to be reached in 5. Next came a 3 hole and then the eleventh, the sensation, hole of the links. A good healthy drive landed the ball about 30 yards from a deep nullah, wherein a rippling stream chattered cheerfully to its stony flats, and especially to the flat whose ball made acquaintance with its depths. The green lay in the further bank, and to reach it wanted two ordinary strokes, but few players on this occasion got there without having to sing to the tune of "Oh, don't you remember the brook, Ben Bolt." The last four holes presented no remarkable difficulties, except between the 11th and 12th, where a long drive was necessary to clear an awkward half dry nullah. Two of these holes should be done in 4 and two in 5 strokes. A St. Andrew's or other Scotch professional might, I should think, have accomplished the round in 70 strokes, and adding on half a stroke a hole for first-rate gentleman players makes 78 appear obtainable. I believe when a little more attention has been paid to the putting green several of the Poona players will often obtain this result. The following are the scores in the match for the championship:—

Name.	1st round.	2nd round.	Total.
A. K. Johnston, Esq.	86	89	175*
Lieut.-Col. Scott	91	86	177+
H. W. Jones, Esq.	87	98	185‡
R. Murray, Esq.	90	95	185
W. F. Melvin, Esq.	92	99	191
D. Finlayson, Esq.	97	94	191
W. A. Baker, Esq.	91	101	192
Lieut.-Col. Francis	96	96	192
Lieut.-Col. Walker	95	99	194
F. Francis, Esq.	108	92	200
R. Roberts, Esq.	94	108	202
R. N. Coglan, Esq.	95	109	204
W. Forrest, Esq.	103	107	210
Lieut.-Col. Waddington	104	107	211
Dr. Dick	97	118	215
G. W. Moultrie	104	112	216
Capt. Black	121	108	229
W. Dougal, Esq.	122	113	235
Dr. Maitland	127	118	245‡

* The Cup. † 12 Balls,
+ A set of Clubs. ‡ The Wooden Spoon.

The Poona Championship Cup was thus won by Johnston, Colonel Scott running him close. The average score of the Bombay men was 201; that of the Mofussilites 204. The former, therefore, as a body, showed a slight superiority of play. On Monday evening and Tuesday morning, a Cup presented by the Bombay Club was played for, those contesting for it being first handicapped on their merits with an allowance of strokes. The two best scores were obtained by Bombay men, with the Nassick champion well up. The Poona champion started from scratch. The rest were arranged in classes, receiving 4, 10, 15 and 25 strokes a round respectively.

The winners were:—

	1st round	2nd round	Allowance of stroke on 2 rounds	Total.
R. Roberts, Esq.	99	96	20	166*
W. Forrest, Esq.	99	98	20	168+

* The Cup. + A set of Clubs and 6 Balls.

Close upon these came—

Lt.-Col. Scott	92	85	8	169
G. W. Moultrie	93	106	30	169

WHITE HEATHER.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 20th September 1873.

Open 411¼ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	45,949	0	0
Merchandize	26,924	0	0
Earth Trains	474	0	0
Electric Telegraph	368	0	0
Total Rs.	73,615	0	0

Corresponding week in September 1872.

Open 389½ Miles.

Coaching	18,968	0	0
Merchandize	4,505	0	0
Earth Trains			
Electric Telegraph	601	0	0
Total Rs.	24,164	0	0
Increase Rs.	49,451	0	0

COMMON vs. SPECIAL JURYMEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was made very happy by the discovery of the *Times of India* that the verdicts of special juries are much more satisfactory than the verdicts of common juries. This discovery should be followed by the more frequent employment of special juries, and I hope it will be done. Really the sagacity of the *Times of India* is unmatched. I have for some time past been casting about for a reason by which I might altogether escape being summoned to serve on a jury, but I never would have hit upon the idea of your contemporary. Now that I have been taught to plead that I am either a knave or a fool, and that for the one qualification or the other I may escape the irksome duty of being made peer to a criminal and compelled to listen to a description of the way in which the said criminal stole a fowl or knocked a policeman's eye out, I am truly grateful, and hereby offer my hearty thanks to the journal that has made so pleasant and generous a discovery. There is a want of completeness in the article in which the stupidity and knavery of common jurymen is pointed out; the judicial writer has not stated whether the European and native common jurymen are alike tarred with the one brush or whether there is a difference, and on which side?

COMMON JURYMAN.

BOMBAY.

THE whole of the gentlemen of the Special Jury will be required to attend at the High Court this morning at a quarter to 10.

RAINFALL AT TOOLSEE.—The total rainfall at Toolsee up to Saturday last was 87 inches 13 cents. at the hill and 97 inches 72 cents. in the valley.

SENIOR ASSISTANT JUDGE'S COURT AT KAIRA.—It has been decided, says a mofussil paper, to establish a Senior Assistant Judge's Court at Kaira.

AHMEDABAD SMALL CAUSES COURT.—The vacation of the Ahmedabad Small Causes Court commences from 1st October next, and will terminate on the 15th of the month.

A PICK-POCKET.—A man named Dadoo Babajee was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee to receive twelve stripes, for stealing twelve annas from another man's pocket.

FOUND.—A gold ring, weighing about one tola, with initials engraved on it, has been found by a coolee near the Queen's Statue, and forwarded to the office of the Commissioner of Police, Mazagon.

THEFT ON BOARDSHIP.—John Dawson, an officer of the steamship Nubia, has reported to the police the loss of a silver watch and chain, with a locket attached, from his cabin, while the vessel was in the P. and O. Company's Dock, Mazagon.

TRESPASS.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, a man named Dada Bapoo was charged with trespassing in the house of one Noor Mahomed. He was convicted, and being an old offender was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—A Parsee named Dinshah Cowasjee, manager of the "Canute Castle" Hotel, reported to the executive police that a Goanese servant of his absconded on Tuesday with Rs. 270 in notes, which he seemed to have taken out of a cupboard during the complainant's absence.

SENT TO THE SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY.—A Mahomedan lad, aged eleven years, was yesterday charged, before the Senior Magistrate, with having in his possession a cap, reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained. He was ordered to be sent to the David Sassoon Reformatory.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 20th Sept., was 59 feet 8 tenths, the total rainfall up to the same period having been 77 inches 84 cents.; in the corresponding week last year it was 51 feet 1 tenth, the rainfall being 64 inches 37 cents.

A NATIVE chief constable of police and a village clerk have been convicted by Dr. Fraser at Poona of torturing and wrongfully confining a woman for the purpose of extorting money from her. The first has been sentenced to pay a fine of seven hundred rupees, and the second a fine of five hundred rupees.

STONES IN OPIUM CHESTS.—A Marwaree opium merchant, who keeps a godown in Marine Street, reported to the police yesterday that he had looked up some chests of opium in the godown some three months ago, but that on opening four of the chests last week he found large stones among the opium balls.

A NOTED THIEF.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, a man named Cassum Yoosuff, a noted thief, was charged with stealing a gold ear ornament from the person of a child. He was also charged with two other similar offences. Prisoner was adjudged guilty and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—A correspondent states that in the interest of passengers by the B. B. and C. I. Railway, a respectably signed petition has been forwarded to the Agent of the Company, requesting that the station master at the Church Gate Street station be not transferred from his present post where he is giving very general satisfaction.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Town Band at the Esplanade Band-stand this evening:—

March	Retreat of Spain	
Polka	Prague	Morley.
Introduction	L'Prison d'Edinbourg	Carafa.
Valse	Immortelle	Gung'l.
Selection	Simon Boccanegra	Verdi.
Galop	Railway	Wagner.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE TOWN HALL CONCERT.—The attendance last night again was very large, few seats being left vacant, and the programme, which was agreeably varied, seemed to give general gratification. Several of the pieces were loudly applauded, for one, the flute solo, which was as sweet a piece of music as we have heard. It is appearing more and more what a happy idea that of these one-hour evening concerts was. The evening was close, and fans were a good deal in requisition in the Hall.

THE TOLL BILL.—The *Broach Wartman*, in noticing the Toll Bill, questions the right of Government to levy tolls on roads, bridges, &c., built from the proceeds of the municipal rates or of the local cess. It also questions the justice of the measure which contemplates levying a toll on mere foot passengers, who, from their poverty, prefer trudging on foot to the cheaper and more speedy mode of railway travelling, and who, in consequence of this measure, will resort to muddy footpaths, or will cross rivers and brooks, in order to avoid the toll.

STABBING A PARSEE.—Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, on the arrival of an omnibus near the Cathedral, while a Parsee named Framjee Rustomjee was coming down from the omnibus, a man of the Mhang caste, named Rama Balloo, came running towards him with a sheath knife in his hand and made a blow at the Parsee about his breast, which was dexterously warded off. With some difficulty the Parsee took the knife from the Mhang's hand, and in so doing got rather severely cut. The Mhang was immediately taken into custody by a policeman, and was found to be under the influence of some intoxicating drug.

MR. ORMISTON'S SUCCESSOR IN THE TOWN COUNCIL.—A little contention has arisen as to whether there should be a new election, or whether the man at the top of the rejected ones at the last election should take the place as a matter of course. One paper advocates the latter course for the cogent reason that the name of the man in that position is one that the inhabitants would approve. We cannot commend the proposed course on that ground, for the next man may be one whom the inhabitants would not approve, and the precedent would be very inconvenient. The fact that all those who did not secure a majority of votes were practically *rejected*, ought to leave no doubt as to the proper course to follow in an elective institution.—*Indian Daily News.*

HIGH COURT.—25TH SEPTEMBER.

[Before the HON. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.]

LONG CAUSES.

850-70—Leathes, Crawford, and Bovey—Narayen Crushna Laud v Ramrutton Sukharam—Dallas and Lynch (Part heard.)

563-70—Tyabjee and Sayani—Lulloobhoy Bapoobhoy v Mancooverbai, widow,—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

1081-07—K. Morojee—Ramchundra Wassoodew and another v Muthoora, wife of Bhoga Gowroo—Tyabjee and Sayani.

[Before the HON. MR. JUSTICE GREEN.]

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the matter of the last will and testament of and codicil of Paulo Domingos, late of Bombay Portuguese, deceased, Rimington, Hore and Langley—Caetano de Mello, Peter Antonio Rowe, and David Lopes v Rosa Maria Domingos—Dallas and Lynch (Part heard).

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAMER TEGE, from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay on Sunday, the 21st instant.

THE BARQUE PERSIAN PACKET, 427 tons, Captain G. F. Sachael, will sail to-day for Batavia via Galle with a general cargo.

THE P. S. SIR J. R. CARNAC, 95 tons, Captain C. L. Pierre, sailed yesterday for Coast and Carwar with a general cargo and fourteen deck passengers.

THE S. S. MURIEL, 761 tons, Captain J. G. Steel, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (August 24th) calling at Port Said, and Suez, via the Canal, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs. Craig, infant, and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. Krohn, Mr. Qurras and son.

THE P. AND O. CO.'s S. S. BEHAR, 1,099 tons, Captain W. E. Dundas, which arrived in harbour on the 23rd inst. from Calcutta (September 9th) calling at Madras and Galle, with the China Mail, Mr. Chinoy, and four natives as passengers, and the following cargo:—From Hongkong—65 boxes silk piece goods, 12 boxes brass leaves, 7 box sundries, 2 packages merchandise, 137 packages tea, 440 packages silk, 2 packages picture, 2 cases sticks, 1 box turbans, 8 boxes preserves, 1 tube sugar-candy, 4 cases cotton piece-goods, 2,436 packages fire crackers, 1 box white coppers, 10 boxes vermillion, 1 box China roots, 43 boxes glass bangles, 100 bags rice, 20 cases chitney, 26 boxes treasure, 9 boxes Syce silver, 2 boxes specie, 1 box gold, 4 boxes sovereign, and 15 boxes gold leaves. From Calcutta—765 bundles gunnies, 80 bundles twine, 387 bags sugar, 30 bales line, 45 bundles cheretta, 79 bales patch leaves, 24 cases white jacconets, 4 packages cotton goods, 12 bags nutmegs, 4 cases indigo, and 3 packages unknown. During the voyage she spoke the barque James Lindsay.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

High Water. Time.	Height.	Sept. & Oct.	Low Water. Time.	Height.
H. M.	Ft. In.		H. M.	Ft. In.
1 9m	5 8	Thursday 25	7 9m	4 3
1 1a	5 1		7 16a	6 4
1 53m	5 3	Friday 26	7 39m	3 6
1 25a	4 6		7 47a	6 3
2 21m	4 10	Saturday 27	8 13m	2 7
1 54a	3 9		8 22a	5 10
3 8m	4 1	Sunday 28	8 53m	1 6
2 22a	2 9		9 4a	5 2
4 7m	3 4	Monday..... 29	9 40m	0 8
2 2a	2 0		10 1a	4 8
5 21m	3 0	Tuesday..... 30	11 4m	0 1
4 13a	1 3		11 22a	4 5
6 49m	3 3	Wednesday ... 1	0 40m	0 5
2 20a	1 4		0 58a	4 4

Moon—First Quarter, 29th, 7h. 46m. P.M.

LAMENTABLE ACCIDENT AT PAREL ON THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

THREE EUROPEANS KILLED.

As we yesterday reported in a special edition, a lamentable accident occurred at Parell on Tuesday evening on the B. B. and C. I. Railway line, resulting in the deaths of Mr. Wood, permanent way inspector, Mr. Reid, foreman of the carpenters' workshop, and his wife.

It appears that about 6 o'clock on Tuesday evening Mr. Wood left Parell on his lorry, accompanied by Mr. Reid, Mrs. Reid, two of Mr. Reid's children, and an ayah. They proceeded on the lorry to Mr. Wood's bungalow at Bandora, and, after stopping there for some time, were returning to Parell on the same lorry. They came on the up line as far as Mahim, where they were informed that an up-train due at the time would overtake them before they could reach the next station, Dadur. The lorry was accordingly placed on the down line; but in doing so the parties neglected to shift a red light that was in the rear of the lorry when it was on the up-line; and to this neglect may be partly ascribed the occurrence of the unfortunate accident. The lorry ran as far as Parell on the down line, and when nearly opposite the engine tank there was run into by a ballast train engine, which was then returning to the Parell shed from Colaba. The coolies, who pushed the lorry, had the presence of mind to throw one of the children, a girl, and the ayah on to one side of the line; and they escaped with injuries, which are not serious. Mr. Reid and his wife were killed on the spot. Mr. Wood was seriously injured and died shortly after the accident. Mr. Reid's other child, a boy, who was in his mother's arms on the lorry, was very seriously injured, and is not expected to survive.

It seems that the lorrymen saw the engine coming and said a train was approaching, but Mr. Wood, knowing that no *train* was due at that time, said "nay, nay, chilao," and on they went accordingly for a little. Mrs. Reid was then sitting between her husband and Mr. Wood, the ayah behind with the little girl and one of the lorrymen, and Mrs. Reid had the baby in her arms. The engine, running at the rate of fifteen miles an hour, was of course soon upon them, and Mr. and Mrs. Reid seem to have been killed instantaneously. Wood, who had received a frightful scalp wound, after being taken to Reid's bungalow at Parell, died in great agony. As soon as possible after the accident telegrams were sent to Colonel Barras, Dr. Mackenzie, Mr. Carrol, and Mr. Slater, who were soon on the spot.

The scene on the spot is described as most heart rending. It would be impossible to describe the injuries received by Reid; he was actually cut to pieces; and Mrs. Reid, besides other injuries, had one of her legs cut off. The ayah had received a somewhat severe contusion on the head, and was otherwise cut about the body, but cannot give any account as to how she got clear; it is said, however, that the lorrymen, before jumping clear themselves, pulled off the ayah and the children. The men, we are told, were perfectly sober when the accident occurred—indeed Wood was one of the most steady, efficient, and trustworthy of railway servants—and it appears that the accident must have occurred through Wood's not knowing that the ballast engine was brought home to the shed at that time in the evening. Yet we cannot but think it strange that if told that a train, or whatever it might be, was approaching, Wood and Reid did not take the trouble to glance ahead! The driver of the engine says there was no light on the lorry, but that within about thirty yards he saw the white top of it, and then did all he could to stop his engine. As far as has been ascertained at present, no blame seems to attach to any one, unless it be to the unfortunate man Wood for not taking heed of the lorrymen's warning.

Wood has left two little boys, about eight or nine years of age, totally unprovided for, and we believe Reid's two children are in the same unfortunate position. Much sympathy is felt for the poor children, and a subscription has been opened in their behalf. Mr Tomlinson, the chief foreman at the Parell Works, and Mr. Needs, locomotive foreman, are to receive subscriptions; so also are Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes & Co., and we shall be happy to take charge of any subscriptions sent to the *Bombay Gazette* office. Colonel Barras has been kind enough to do all he can to raise subscriptions; and we believe Dr. Hewlett headed the list. Dr. Hewlett, as Coroner, must be a witness to many affecting scenes; but with respect to this one he wrote—"I do not know that I have seen such a heart-rending spectacle, and my sympathy for the children is great." The following subscriptions were yesterday received:—

Dr. Hewlett	Rs. 100
Mr. Currey	" 150
Mr. T. W. Wood	" 25
Mr. W. Pendlebury	" 25
Mr. J. O'Connell	" 15
Mr. C. A. Langley	" 25
Mr. A. Morrison	" 25
Captain Crockett	" 5
Mr. MacLean	" 15
Mr. G. F. Rimington	" 25
Colonel Barras	" 25
Mr. James Faichney	" 10

A Coroner's inquest was held on the bodies yesterday morning, at Parell, when the following evidence was taken:—

Samuel Francis Needs said—I am Locomotive Foreman of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, Parell, Running Department, and live at Parell. I have looked at the body before this inquest, and identify it as that of the deceased, Reid, who was a foreman carpenter in the employ of the Company, and lived at Parell. He was about forty years of age. I last saw the deceased alive yesterday at about two or three p.m. He was in the workshop. I did not speak to him. At about 8-15, Bombay time, I received information that an accident had occurred on the main line, near the running shed. I immediately went to the spot, and there I found portions of a lorry lying strewed about the line, and saw the bodies of the deceased, his wife, Mrs. Reid, and George Wood. The deceased and Mrs. Reid were dead; George Wood was still breathing. The bodies were lying between the rails of the down line. There was no engine on the main line. As I was going down to the place, I met the two children of the deceased being carried to the bungalow. I at once had the bodies removed from the place where they were lying outside the line of rails lest any other engine should pass. I went for Dr. Burjorjee Framjee to attend. I went to the Parell station and telegraphed to the heads of departments. After coming back I had the bodies carried in dhoolies and charpoys to the bungalow. The four men belonging to the lorry, which belonged to Mr. George Wood, were present. They were uninjured. I have omitted to say that I saw the deceased's ayah sitting near the bodies when I went up there. She had been slightly injured. I saw when I went to the spot the remains of a small lorry lamp lying on the ground. I did not see the burner of the lamp at the time. It was a dark night, and of course flags would have been no use. Mr. Wood was the Permanent Way Inspector in charge of the road between Andaree and Colaba, and the lorry was in his charge. The lorry had apparently come from the direction of Bandora. It ought, according to the rules of the Company, to have travelled on the up and not on the down line, and it is ordered that a signal man should walk 600 yards in rear of a lorry and exhibit a flag by day and a red light by night. About five or six minutes before I received information of the accident I was at the level crossing at Parell station, and I saw the white light of an engine on the down line advancing from Bombay. I heard the whistle of the engine some distance before he arrived at the station. It was going at the rate of about 18 miles an hour. This must have been the engine that caused the accident. The semaphore is near where the accident occurred. When I heard the whistle of the advancing engine I saw that the semaphore danger signal was lowered, so that the driver had no cause to believe that there was any obstacle on the road. The lorry was lying between the place where the pointsman who works the semaphore stands and the semaphore. If the persons on the lorry had seen the engine advancing there would have been ample time to have lifted the lorry off the line. I think none of the persons on the lorry could have seen the engine approaching, otherwise they would have got off the lorry and lifted it off the line. The pointsman in charge of the semaphore would, I suppose, have thought that the persons on the lorry must have seen the engine advancing.

Lallee, woman, said—I am an ayah, and was in the service of Mr. Reid. Yesterday, at 6-30 P.M., I left Parell with Mr. and Mrs. Reid and their two children—one girl, aged about three years, and the other, a boy, aged two years—and Mr. Wood. We all went in Mr. Wood's lorry to Mr. Wood's house on Bandora Causeway. The sahibs had dined before leaving Parell. The sahibs did not eat anything, but Mrs. Reid had a glass of brandy-and-water, and Mr. Wood and Mr. Reid took each a glass of port wine. We left Mr. Wood's home on the lorry at about 7-30 p.m. The lorry was put on the line farthest away from Mr. Wood's house. At Mahim the lorry was pushed back on to the other line, and then we were pushed forward towards Bombay. Mr. Reid was sitting on the front seat on the left hand side, and Mr. Wood was sitting on the right hand side of the front seat, and Mrs. Reid was sitting in the middle, holding the child, two years' old, in her lap. I was sitting on the rear seat with the eldest child; a lorry man was alongside of us. Two lorrymen were pushing the lorry. We started with four lorrymen, but one left on the way, as his house was near. When we got on to the lorry at Bandora Causeway there was a lighted lamp placed on the top of the awning; the white light shone towards Bombay. I am certain when we were pushed back on to the other line that no one changed the light. I am quite sure of this. The sahibs were quite sober. They were talking between themselves; they were not singing. When we

PETITION ON THE SALT BILL.

(Concluded from yesterday's Bombay Gazette.)

28. *Sec. XXX.*—That with reference to the provisions of this section your petitioners would solicit consideration of the remarks in paras. 23 and 24 above, which are applicable thereto.

29. *Sec. XXXII.*—This renders it lawful for the Bombay Government "to suppress any salt work or to suspend or withdraw the license to manufacture salt at any work, the proprietor of which, or his agent, or any person employed thereat, shall have been guilty of any offence against the provisions of this Act or of any breach of any rule made in pursuance thereof, or of any breach of the conditions specified in the licence granted for the manufacture of salt at such work. It shall be at the discretion of the Government of Bombay in Council to determine whether any such offence, or breach of rule, or licence, has been committed by any proprietor of any salt work.

30. That your petitioners would humbly submit that the exercise of such power of suppression or withdrawal of licence towards the proprietor of a salt work "*whose agent or any person employed thereat,*" would, to say the least, be an extremely harsh measure, unless it was *legally* proved that such agent or person had been *intentionally* guilty of the commission of any such offence, and that even then punishment for such intentional offence should in common justice be visited, not on the proprietor of the salt work, but on the actual culprit only.

31. That as bearing on this section (XXXII.) your petitioner would beg to draw attention to Section LV., which provides as follows:—

"Whoever shall be guilty of a breach of any of the provisions of this Act, or of any licence, permit, or rule, made or issued in pursuance thereof, for infringements of which special penalties shall not have been prescribed, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or with fine which may extend to Rs. 500, or with both," which modified, as hereinafter suggested, they consider would answer all the purposes of the Act in this particular.

32. *Secs. XXXIII and XXXIV.*—These sections provide "summary power to suppress any salt work on payment of compensation," and state the "procedure for suppressing salt works and awarding compensation," in reference to which your petitioners would humbly submit that the exercise of such summary power would prove very detrimental to the interests of owners and particularly of manufacturers, the large majority of whom are entirely dependent upon this trade. Your petitioners would, for example, cite the case of the poor inhabitants of Matoonga, who possess no other property whatever besides their salt-pans. This property has descended to them from their forefathers, by whom they were purchased at rates varying from 75 to 100 rupees per bed or "danda." Your petitioners can foresee that, if suppression was ordered in respect to them, the compensation that would be awarded would probably not exceed 10 or 20 rupees per "danda." The pecuniary state of these poor inhabitants is such that they could not contest such awards in a court of law, and the consequence would be that they would arbitrarily be deprived, for a nominal sum, of ancestral property which is not only dear but valuable to them, and on which their livelihood, and indeed their very existence, may be said to depend. Your petitioners would, therefore, humbly submit that it is not politic to make such an enactment as would have the effect of reducing a poor but industrial class of the community to complete penury and ruin.

33. *Sec. XXXVII.*—By this the Bombay Government may "from time to time make rules for regulating and licensing the storage or possession of salt for purposes of sale within the limits mentioned in Section XXXVI., and may levy fees on such licences." Your petitioners would humbly submit that in this case also there should be no ambiguity, nor should any thing be left to chance with regard to the course of procedure for the future (as already represented in paras. 17 and 25); but that everything should be clearly defined at the outset, instead of keeping the minds of those concerned in perpetual anxiety as to what may come next. Salt is at present manufactured for wealthy proprietors by their poor Koonbee cultivators, by whom it is placed in heaps, duly protected from the effects of the monsoon. If, therefore, this section foreshadows a change of system by compelling the erection of warehouses, your petitioners are convinced that it will greatly interfere with the manufacture of salt, because the poor manufacturers are utterly unable to mine the heavy outlay which such buildings will involve. The remuneration they derive for their labour is only from 6 to 9 pies per maund, being the same as that which falls to the proprietor after deducting expenses, which return is so insignificant that, if they are required to incur heavy expenses, such as those above alluded to, the pans will remain waste, and the change will prove ruinous to both manufacturers and proprietors.

34. *Sec. XXIX.*—That your petitioners have no knowledge of the laws and rules referred to in this section, and they pray that if they are of the same tendency as those on which they have taken the liberty to address this petition they may not be adopted.

35. *Sec. XL.*—This makes it lawful for the Bombay Government "to forbid the removal of salt from any salt work for any period between the 15th day of June and the 15th day of September in any year," which your petitioners beg to submit would be tantamount to forbidding the exportation of salt to Calcutta from Matoonga, Bombay, and other places in the vicinity of Bombay. It is a well known fact that it is only at such seasons that ships can generally be engaged with facility for this particular trade; and, therefore, any such prohibition as that contemplated would paralyze the trade in this direction and inflict unmerited loss on both manufacturers and proprietors.

36. *Sec. XLI.*—This provides that the Bombay Government may "from time to time make rules" for eight different purposes, involving several sub-purposes, any one of which may be so defined or regulated as to cause the greatest embarrassment to, or seriously to affect, the interests of proprietors of salt works, manufacturers of salt, and traders in that commodity. Your petitioners can easily foresee that, even with the best intention on the part of the Bombay Government, under the warrant of such a provision, the most stringent, harrassing, obstructive, and (to the parties above alluded to) expensive and ruinous rules may "from time to time" be made on the wide and diversified range of "purposes" referred to in this section, the more particularly as such rules must, in the ordinary course of things, be in great measure, if not wholly, influenced by or founded on suggestions emanating from the officers and subordinates of the Salt Department. These "purposes," one and all, embrace (briefly stated) the minutest details on all points connected with—

1st. The manufacture, deposit, storage, and removal of salt generally.

2nd. The mode of weighment and packing of salt, its import by land and sea, and the size and weight of the packages.

3rd. The places at which salt shall be loaded, the routes by which the several means of conveyance shall approach or leave any salt work or place appointed for loading salt, and the routes by which it shall be taken to a preventive station.

4th. The routes "by which salt manufacturers and other persons shall approach, enter, or leave any salt work, and the hours during which only it shall be lawful for any person to remain within the limits of any salt works."

5th. The "regulating and enforcing the attendance and labour of any person who has contracted or agreed to manufacture salt at any salt work under the immediate management and control of Government," so that your petitioners would humbly submit the *certainties* of the Bill under consideration are thereby reduced to a very narrow compass, namely, to the "appointment and duties of officers" (Sections IV to XIV); the "levy of excise duty," (Section XV and XVI); the "suppression of salt works" and "awarding compensation" for the same (Section XXXII to XXXIV); and to a few of the sections under the head of "General Provisions," and to those under the head of "Penalties." Hence your petitioners cannot help viewing with intense anxiety and great alarm the discretionary power which may enact "from time to time" rules on the various points above enumerated, to their detriment and hurt.

37. *Section XLII.*—This provides that "all sifted and refuse salt, and all salt which may have remained in store at any salt work, &c. on which excise duty has not been paid, for a longer period than two years, may, at the discretion of the Collector of Salt Revenue, be put up for sale and disposed of if the price bid is equal to the excise duty leviable thereon; and if the price offered be less than the excise duty leviable thereon, it shall be lawful for the said officer to cause the salt to be destroyed, and to recover the costs thereof from the proprietor of the salt work in manner prescribed for the realization of revenue in Chapter III. of Regulation XVII. of 1827. The Collector of Salt Revenue shall have authority to determine whether any salt is sifted or refuse for the purposes of this Act."

38. That your petitioners would humbly submit that sifted and so-called refuse salt is exported to a considerable extent by sea to Calcutta and Madras, where it is very acceptable; but if this outlet is closed, as it practically will be if Sections XV. and XL. (see paras. 4 to 14 and 35 of this petition) are adopted, there will be no alternative but for this description of salt to accumulate to a great extent. But the rule is extended to all salt which has remained on hand for a longer period than two years, in reference to which your petitioners would humbly submit that it is only natural to expect, and reasonable to assume, that both manufacturers and proprietors will at all times do all in their power to get the earliest possible return they can for their labour and expense by the sale of their salt, and that they will not negligently retain it in hand, and thus incur voluntarily and heavy loss. At the same time it cannot be expected that they will, on the other hand, in consequence of the dulness of trade, sell their salt at ruinously low rates, which aspect in trade would in itself inflict a heavy punishment, and which would be greatly aggravated by the adoption of the proposed rule, which your petitioners pray may be expunged.

39. That it is provided that the salt shall be sold only in the event of its realizing a sum equal to the excise duty leviable thereon, but it is not stated what is to be done with the excess in the event of the realization *exceeding* such duty. The rule in question is rendered still more obnoxious by the fact that, when the salt is destroyed, the costs of doing so are to be recovered from the proprietor of the salt work, who thus not only loses the value of such salt but has to pay for such destruction, a proceeding which your petitioners cannot help characterizing as arbitrary and unjust.

40. *Section XLIII.*—This provides that "on any heap of salt being opened and a part thereof removed, it shall be lawful for the officer in charge of the salt work to require the proprietor of the salt work, by written notice, to remove the remaining portion within three days of the date of such notice, or to deposit it at such other place as the said officer may direct," failing which it may be sold or destroyed, and the costs of doing the latter recovered in the manner prescribed in Section XLII., quoted in para. 37 above. In reference to this, your petitioners would humbly submit that the common practice is for merchants on purchasing salt to open the heaps, and if they turn out to be of fine grained salt they are generally compelled to reserve the article for shipment to (see para. 38) Calcutta or despatch elsewhere—according to circumstances—hence it is impossible for them to clear broken heaps without delay! This is particularly the case in respect to the removal of salt by boat, which cannot approach anywhere near the salt works on the sea side until the tides are at the spring, and not even then unless such tides are sufficiently high, which is not invariably the case, which impediment, together with want of facilities for removal and conveyance of the salt, combine still further to protract the time.

41. That according to this section notice may be given immediately after the heaps have broken bulk, for the removal, within three days, of the remaining portion of such heaps, or such remaining portion may be sold or destroyed, the palpably extreme hardship of which measure needs no comment. Your petitioners would beg to add that the remarks in para. 39 are equally applicable to this section.

42. That your petitioners would humbly submit that such a section (XLIII.) is wholly uncalled for; and they would respectfully suggest that all that seems necessary is to require proprietors of salt works, if absolutely necessary in the event of inconvenience being felt for want of storage room for the new crop of salt, to re-heap their broken heaps in regular form and size so as to overcome such inconvenience.

43. *Section XLVI.*—This makes it compulsory on proprietors of salt works, on a written order from the officer in charge, to protect in a manner which he shall consider sufficient, "by thatch, or in any other mode customary in the district in which such salt work may be situated, any salt upon any embankment, platform, or place used for the storage of salt within the limits of such salt work, or to repair to his (the officer's) satisfaction any embankment, platform, or place used for the storage of salt within such salt work," and that failing compliance therewith, within seven days of the receipt of such order, the officer shall execute the works mentioned therein to recover the costs thereof from the proprietor.

44. That your petitioners would humbly submit that it is manifestly to the interest and benefit of the proprietors themselves to take all reasonable precautions for the protection of their salt and works from offending influences, and that interference in this respect is unnecessary. They would further submit that the delegation of such a power as that above quoted to the subordinate officials of the Salt Department would be very injudicious, inasmuch as it would be most liable to abuse from motives of private pique or fancied wrong, and thus be made an engine for inflicting much unnecessary trouble and expense on proprietors. But even admitting, for the sake of argument, that State protection is necessary, your petitioners would beg leave humbly to protest against the exercise of any such arbitrary power without the aggrieved party having the right of previous appeal to, and due inquiry by, the Assistant Commissioner of the district, for which purpose they scarcely need, *say*, seven days would be altogether insufficient.

45. *Section XLVII.*—This requires "proprietors of premises used for the storage of salt to repair such premises when required so to do," and as the remarks in the preceding para. fully apply to the provisions of this section, your petitioners solicit that they may be read in connection therewith.

46. *Section XLIX.*—This section provides that whenever it shall be lawful "to weigh or examine any salt, or to examine any vessel, carriage, package, or goods, in which salt is, or is suspected to be, it shall be the duty of the person in whose immediate possession or control such salt, &c., may be, to weigh such salt, and to unload, open, or unpack such vessel, carriage, or package, goods, without delay," in such manner as may be required, failing which it shall be lawful for the officer concerned to so weigh, unload, open, or unpack, and "to recover the costs thereof from the person in whose possession or under whose control" the salt, &c., were found, and "in default of payment to detain the said salt vessel, carriage, package or goods, or such portion thereof as he may consider sufficient, and to sell the same and recover the costs from the proceeds of the sale." That your petitioners would humbly submit that it is not unreasonable to suppose that cases may occur in which the suspicion which actuates the ordeal of weighment, &c., may prove to be utterly groundless, either from defective information or from false reports set afloat by evil designed persons inimical to the owner of the salt, or to the person in possession of the same for the time being. Assuming this probability, your petitioners would further humbly submit that it would be positively unjust in such cases to recover from the innocent party any "cost" the officer concerned might see fit to incur, and that, considering the unmerited delay, inconvenience, &c., which the ordeal in question must necessarily inflict, the doing so would certainly be adding insult to injury.

47. *Sections L. to LVI.*—That generally the "penalties" herein provided are of a very severe character compared with the offences named, and your petitioners would respectfully submit that Section LIII., which is as below quoted, is particularly hard:—

"Whoever shall be concerned passing, removing, or transporting contraband salt shall be punished with imprisonment of either description, as defined in the Indian Penal Code, which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000, or with both," from which it will appear that, however *innocently* a person may be engaged in passing, removing, or transporting salt which he has *not* a guilty knowledge of being "contraband," he will yet be subject to the pains and penalties involved in this section; and your petitioners would humbly submit that the same objection applies to the provisions of Section LV., which are these:—

"Whoever shall be guilty of a breach of any of the provisions of this Act, or of any licence, permit, or rule, made or issued in pursuance thereof, for infringements of which special penalties shall not have been prescribed, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or with fine which may extend to Rs. 500, or with both."

48. That your petitioners having thus respectfully submitted, for the favourable consideration of your Honourable Council, the several points which they view to be objectionable in the proposed Bill, they desire emphatically to aver that they have no sympathy whatever with those, if any, who may be guilty of illicit practices in connection with the salt trade, which trade your petitioners can faithfully declare for themselves they have ever carried and still desire to follow with the fullest honesty of purpose.

49. That it now only remains for your petitioners to represent to your Honourable Council that salt is a peculiar commodity of trade. Its weight is affected more or less within the shortest possible space of time by atmospheric influence or other causes, that is to say, intense heat will cause it to dry to a degree considerably to lessen its weight; partial damp, on the other hand, will tend to increase its weight, while a heavy wetting will reduce it to a liquid of delinquescent state, all which causes, and the difficulties, inconveniences, and losses incidental to the trade, your petitioners earnestly solicit your Honourable Council will take into mature consideration when legislating on a measure which affects the well-being of a large industrial, though poor, class of the community.

And your petitioners will, as in duty bound, ever pray.

(Signed) JACINTO JAO BARRETTO,
and others.

Matoongah, 1st September 1873.

MORAL AND MATERIAL PROGRESS AND CONDITION ON INDIA DURING 1871-72.

But one very important criterion for judging of the intellectual movement that is going on in India is the number and character of the books and newspapers that are published. In Calcutta there are 34 daily, weekly, and monthly, newspapers published, of which 18, or a little over half, are English, and the remainder Native; but there are only six English newspapers published in other towns of Bengal, against 32 Native new spapers. The number of magazines published at Calcutta is 19, of which three are Native, and the rest English, against eight Native, and two English published in other towns in Bengal. The number of books published in Bengal during the year under review was 1,005, of which 759 were Native and 246 English; but the return gives no particulars as to their character. The Native press in Bengal, in the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor, is a very active and important power, and shows much talent and intelligence. It is free spoken, and perhaps hypercritical, in its comments on the measures of the Government; but the educated Natives of Bengal are believed to be, in reality, thoroughly loyal.

There were 30 Native newspapers published in the North-West Provinces in 1871-72, with an average circulation of 253 copies each, and nine magazines. Of the two languages, Urdu keeps a decided lead in relation to Hindi, the great majority of the newspapers and magazines being in the former language. As a rule, there is nothing that is offensive to morality or good taste in these publications, and much that is useful. The Government takes a large number of copies, with a view to stimulating the circulation; and it is considered that the intellectual progress resulting from the reading of these papers is not unimportant. Three hundred and seventeen books were published in 1871, of which 90 were in Urdu, 53 in Hindi, 86 in Persian, 47 in Arabic, and 33 in English. Of the Urdu books, 13 were on religion, 11 poetry, 10 fiction, and 10 on law. Religion and poetry are the subjects on which books are most in request. The Government grants rewards for meritorious authorship in the vernacular.

In the Punjab, 12 Native and six English newspapers are published; and in 1871-72 the books were 355 in number, of which 20 were English, and the rest native. In Oudh there are four English and three Native newspapers. No information respecting newspapers is given in the Madras Report; but 308 books were published in that Presidency during the year 1871-72, of which 98 were original. In English there were 70; in Tamil, 177; in Telugu, 115; in Malayalim, 26; in Canarese, 22. 159 were on religion; 77 on poetry; 39 fiction; and 24 law. Of the four languages in the Bombay Presidency, Marathi and Gujrathi show signs of intellectual activity; but in Canarese and Sindi there are few books, and no newspapers. A reporter on the Native press is maintained by the Bombay Government, who draws up a weekly report. Of the 59 Native newspapers in the Presidency, 29 are in Marathi, 26 in Gujrathi, three in Urdu, and one in Persian. They are published in most of the large towns, and their general tone is loyal, the advantages of British rule being understood and confessed, although there are acrimonious attacks on particular measures, and on the conduct and actions of individual officers of Government. In 1871 the number of books published in the Bombay Presidency was 779, out of which 157 were English, 214 Marathi, and 243 Gujrathi. Four hundred and thirty-three were original works, and the rest translations or reproductions. The taste of reade s seems to run in the same direction as in the North-West Provinces and the Madras Presidency. There were 180 on poetry, 105 on religion, and 60 on law. The general tone of vernacular literature, in respect of morality, is reported to be good and progressive.

The growth of scientific and literary societies among the Native communities is a very remarkable sign of progress and of intellectual activity which deserves careful attention. There have always been societies in India in which Europeans and educated Natives meet on common ground, and such institutions continue to increase and flourish The Bengal Asiatic Society was founded by Sir William Jones in 1784 as a centre to which individual inquirers might forward their materials, and from which they might derive assistance and advice; and the Madras Literary Society was formed in 1818. The Bombay branch of the Asiatic Society dates from the year 1804, and in 1817 it was grafted on to the Royal Asiatic Society in England as the Bombay branch. Its Journal was established in 1841, and the publication has been regularly kept up ever since at intervals of one or two years. During ten years Mr. William Frere was its president, and Dr. Carter its secretary, men of high literary and scientific attainments; and on the retirement of Dr. Carter, who may be looked upon as the father of Indian geology, Dr. Birdwood succeeded to the secretaryship. During his brief incumbency the number of members was more than doubled, and the annual receipts were increased from 1,000l. to 3,400l., in addition to 800l. from Sir Cowasjee Jehanghir for the purchase of coins, and 500l. for the purchase of standard works on Oriental literature; 1,000l. from the late Honourable Jugernath Sunkersett for books on natural history, and 1,000l. from Premchund Roychund for library fittings. Altogether 6,200 volumes were added to the library by Dr. Birdwood. He was succeeded by Mr. James Taylor, the distinguished Secretary to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, and the Society has continued to flourish and to publish its Journal with regularity. The Bombay Geographical Society dates from 1835, and its Journal contains many valuable papers, chiefly from officers of the Indian Navy; and the Medical and Physical Society, though it languished from 1863 to 1869, has now been revived, and published a large volume of transactions in 1871. In Calcutta, besides the venerable Asiatic Society, there are the Bethune Society, for the promotion of intercourse between European and Native gentlemen, the Dalhousie Institute for the literary and social improvement of all classes of the community, the Bengal Social Science Association, and others. In other parts of India there are several societies, such as the Rangoon Literary Society, with lectures and classes, established in 1857. But in addition to these societies of European origin, there are now throughout India, and especially in Bengal, many associations, some of them literary or scientific, but others political, which were founded by and are composed entirely of natives. In Bengal, among many others, there are the "People's Association" and the "Radical League." The Lieutenant-Governor says of them that "if not very completely justifying the titles they assume, they are nevertheless an earnest of things to come, and are on the whole much to be encouraged. Some of them are already interesting societies, with much reality and substance in them." In Oudh there are three native Reform Clubs, at Lucknow, Faizabad, and Gonda. In the Central Provinces the associations appear to be chiefly formed by schoolmasters, to afford opportunities for self-improvement, but there are also native clubs. The information on this interesting subject from other parts of India is very incomplete; but it is clear that these native societies and institutions are advancing with rapid growth and springing into existence in all directions.

The numerous excellent missionary schools receiving grants-in-aid in the various provinces have already been referred to; but the whole subject of missionary enterprise in India has such an important bearing on the intellectual advancement of the people, that any notice of Indian education would be incomplete without giving some details respecting the work of the missionaries. A recent inquiry into the statistical details of missions in India, combined with the ordinary sources of information, furnish materials for estimating their progress, which are authoritative and complete.

The Protestant missions of India, Burmah, and Ceylon, are carried on by 35 missionary societies, in addition to local agencies, and now employ the services of 606 foreign missionaries, of whom 351 are ordained. They are widely and rather evenly distributed over the different presidencies, and they occupy at the present time 522 principal stations, and 2,500 subordinate stations. The entire Presidency of Bengal, from Calcutta to Peshawar, is well supplied with missionaries, and they are numerous in the southern portion of the Madras Presidency. The various missions in Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras are strong in labourers, and almost all the principal towns of the Empire have at least one missionary. A great impulse was given to the efforts of these societies by the changes in public policy inaugurated by the Charter of 1833, and since that period the number of missionaries, and the outlay on their missions have continued steadily to increase. In 1852 there were 459 missionaries in India at 329 stations, and in 1872 the number of missionaries were increased to 606, and of stations to 522.

This large body of European and American missionaries settled in India, bring their various moral influences to bear upon the country with the greater force, because they act together with a compactness which is but little understood. Though belonging to various denominations of Christians, yet from the nature of their work, their isolated position, and their long experience, they have been led to think rather of the numerous questions on which they agree, than of those on which they differ; and they co-operate heartily together. Localities are divided among them by friendly arrangement, and with few exceptions it is a fixed rule among them, that they will not interfere with each other's converts and each other's spheres of duty. School books, translations of the scriptures and religious works, prepared by various missions, are used in common; and helps and improvements secured by one mission, are freely placed at the command of all. The large body of missionaries resident in each of the presidency towns, form missionary conferences, hold periodic meetings, and act together on public matters. They have frequently addressed the Indian Government on important social questions involving the welfare of the Native community, and have suggested valuable improvements in existing laws. During the past 20 years, on five occasions, general conferences have been held for mutual consultation respecting their missionary work; and in January last, at the latest of these gatherings, at Allahabad, 121 missionaries met together belonging to 29 different societies, and including several men of long experience who have been 40 years in India. The railway system rendered such a gathering easy, and brought the members of the conference from all parts of the Empire.

The labours of the foreign missionaries in India assume many forms. Apart from their special duties as public preachers and pastors, they constitute a valuable body of educators; they contribute greatly to the cultivation of the native languages and literature, and all who are resident in rural districts are appealed to for medical help to the sick.

No body of men pays greater attention to the study of the native languages than the Indian missionaries. With several missionary societies (as with the Indian Government) it is a rule that the younger missionaries shall pass a series of examinations in the vernacular of the district in which they reside; and the general practice has been, that all who have to deal with natives who do not know English, shall seek a high proficiency in these vernaculars. The result is too remarkable to be overlooked. The missionaries, as a body, know the natives of India well: they have prepared hundreds of works, suited both for schools and for general circulation, in the fifteen most prominent languages of India and in several other dialects. They are the compilers of several dictionaries and grammars; they have written important works on the Native Classics and the system of philosophy; and they have largely stimulated the great increase of the Native literature prepared in recent years by educated Native gentlemen.

The mission presses in India are 25 in number. During the 10 years between 1852 and 1862, they issued 1,634,940 copies of the Scriptures, chiefly single books; and 8,604,633 tracts, school books, and books for general circulation. During the 10 years between 1862, and 1872, they issued 3,410 new works in 30 languages; and circulated 1,315,503 copies of books of Scripture; 2,375,040 school-books; and 8,756,129 Christian books and tracts. Last year two valuable works were brought to completion, the revision of the Bengali Bible, and the first publication of the entire Bible in Sanskrit. Both were the work of the Rev. Dr. Wenger, of the Baptist Mission in Calcutta.

The missionary schools in India are chiefly of two kinds, purely vernacular, and Anglo-vernacular schools. The former are maintained chiefly, but not exclusively, in country districts and small towns; the education given in them is confined pretty much to reading, writing, geography, arithmetic, and instruction in simple religious works, such as the "Peep of Day." In the Anglo-vernacular schools a much higher education is given, not only in those subjects which are taught in English, but in those in which the vernacular is employed; a higher knowledge even of the vernacular languages is imparted in these schools than is usually given in purely Native schools. These schools are most in demand in country towns, in the Presidency cities, and in the districts immediately around them. Bengal has long been celebrated for its English schools, and the missionary institutions in Calcutta still hold a conspicuous place in the system and means of education generally available to the young Hindus of that city. All the principal missionary institutions teach up to the standard of the entrance examination in the three universities of India: and many among them have a college department in which students can be led on through the two examinations for B. A., even up to the M.A. degree. A table showing the number and range of these schools will be found in the Appendix.

In addition to the work of these schools it should be noted that several missions maintain training colleges for their Native ministers and clergy, and training institutions for teachers. These colleges and institutions are 85 in number, and contain 1,618 students. The training institutions for girls are 28 in number, with 567 students. An important addition to the efforts made on behalf of female education is seen in the Zenana schools and classes which are maintained and instructed in the houses of Hindu gentlemen. These schools have been established during the last 16 years, and now number 1,300 classes, with 1,997 scholars, most of whom are adults. Of these, 938 classes, with 1,523 scholars, are in Bengal and the North-West Provinces. The effort has not yet much affected the other provinces of India.

The great progress made in these missionary schools, and the area which they occupy, will be seen from the following fact. They now contain 60,000 scholars more than they did 20 years ago. The figures are as follows: In 1852 the scholars numbered 81,850; and in 1872 the number was 142,952.

The high character of the general education given in the college department of these institutions may be gathered from the following facts. Between 1862 and 1872, 1,621 students passed the entrance examination in one or other of the three Indian universities; 513 students passed the first examination in Arts; 154 took the degree of B.A.; 18 took the degree of M.A., and six that of B.L. A considerable proportion of the amount expended upon education by the missionaries in India is provided by school fees, which, in recent years, have been much increased. The statistical tables, however, do not give the exact amount, neither do they state the amount received from the Government grants-in-aid. In the higher education it is believed that little expenditure falls upon the missionary societies beyond the salaries of the superintending missionaries.

The statistical returns now referred to state very clearly and completely the number of the converts who have been gathered in the various Indian missions, and the localities in which they may be found. They show also that a great increase has taken place in the numbers of these converts during the last 20 years; as might be expected from the lapse of time, the effects of earlier instruction, and the increased number of missionaries employed. In 1852 the entire number of Protestant Native converts in India, Burmah, and Ceylon, amounted to 22,420 communicants, in a community of 128,000 Native Christians of all ages. In 1872 the communicants were 49,638, and the Native Christians were 213,182. In 1872, the communicants were 78,194, and the converts, young and old, numbered 318,363.

A very large number of the Christian communities scattered over India are small, especially in the country towns; and they contain fewer than 100 communicants and 300 converts of all ages. At the same time some of these small congregations consists of educated men, have considerable resources, and are able to provide for themselves. From them have sprung a large number of the Native clergy and ministers in different churches, who have received a high education in English institutions, and who are now taking a prominent place in the instruction and management of an indigenous Christian church. The Native ministry contains also men who have been well trained through the medium of the vernacular languages, but this important body of men are encouraged to master the English language, also, that they may secure access to the vast store of Biblical literature which it contains, and which will give them direct aid in their duties. The Native converts, are thus distributed at the present time:—

Native Protestant Converts in India, 1872.

Divisions.	Communicants.	Native Christians.	Native Ordained Ministers.	Native Contributions.	
				Rs.	
Lower Provinces	13,502	46,968	35	8,937	
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	3,031	7,779	19	5,265	
Punjab	797	1,870	14	1,661	
Bombay and Central India	2,256	6,686	26	6,583	
Madras	33,720	160,955	131	62,675	
Burmah	20,514	62,729	77	42,737	
Ceylon	5,164	31,376	79	31,267	
Total	78,491	318,363	381	159,124	£15,912

The missionaries in the course of their efforts have found the populations of the great cities much more tenacious in their opinions, and firm in their social relation, than those of country districts. On the other hand they are more intelligent; they are good listeners; appreciate argument and illustration; and their children flock to the mission schools. The rural population have been much more open to their instructions; the peasantry of large districts have been less bound by caste ties; and the aboriginal tribes and classes in the community, both in the hills and in the plains, have embraced Christianity in large numbers.

The religious movements which took place 40 years ago among the peasantry to the south of Calcutta, among the indigo ryots of Krishnaghur, and in the thickly-peopled swamps of Barisal, gave to the Province of Bengal three large Christian communities, which now number nearly 16,000 persons. They have been steadily cared for and well instructed, and have been consolidated into prosperous well-conducted communities. Within the last 20 years the German mission among the Cole tribes in the hills of Chota Nagpore, now divided into two branches, has greatly affected these simple yet manly people; and, notwithstanding considerable social persecution, has led more than 20,000 persons among them to profess themselves Christians. Very recently the Santhal tribes, in the same line of hills, have followed in their steps.

In the year following the mutiny a new Mission was commenced by an American Society in the provinces of Oude and Rohilcund; and the Christian congregations already include 2,000 converts. The largest congregations in the North-West Provinces are found in Benares, Allahabad, Futtigurh, Agra, and Mirat (Meerut), and sprang from the boarding schools, established in the great famines of 1838 and 1861. An important religious movement has recently occurred in the dominions of the Nizam, under the conduct of native missionaries; and 1,100 persons have become Christians.

A similar movement has taken place among the Telugu people of Ongole, under the American mission, which has resulted in 6,000 converts. More than 7,000 are now included in the two missions at Cuddapah; and the Telugu missions in Guntoor, in the Masulipatam district, and on the Godavery, have increased during the last few years from 1,500 native Christians to more than 6,000.

But it is in the southern portions of the Madras Presidency that Christianity has most largely affected the rural populations. The Province of Tanjore, first instructed by the Danish missionaries, amongst them by the respected missionary Schwartz, has long possessed a large number of Christian congregations. These continue under the care of the Lutheran and the English Episcopal missions, and are reported to be in a prosperous condition. The Christians now number 11,000 persons in the Tanjor, and Trichonopoly districts. In the neighbouring district of Madura the Americans have a flourishing mission, with 7,000 converts and a normal school.

The Tinnevelly and Travancore missions are well known; and are reported to be in every way in a higher position, and exerting greater influence than ever before. These two provinces contain a very large aboriginal population, which has been but little affected by the Hinduism of Southern India. The Shanar tribe and their kindred connect themselves by tradition with the great demon-ruler of Ceylon, the celebrated Ravana; and from the numerous and marked peculiarities of their social and religious life have proved a most interesting study to the missionaries who have lived among them. They have been under instruction from the commencement of the present century. Good schools have flourished among them, by which girls have benefited as well as boys. Training schools have supplied well-taught schoolmasters; theological schools have in recent years provided a full supply of native ministers and clergy; while the congregations have steadily multiplied, and the character of the whole people has been raised. Three missions have been carried on among them by the Church Missionary Society, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and the London Missionary Society, and a large and influential English staff has conducted the affairs of these missions. The result is reported to be highly satisfactory. At the present time, 90,000 persons of all ages are professing Christians among the Shanar people; the districts are dotted over with flourishing villages and Christian churches; there are hundreds of native teachers employed among them, of whom fifty-six are ordained, and are supported to a great extent by their congregations. Order and peace rule these simple communities, which give the Government little trouble, whether in the Madras Presidency, or under His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore: while large tracts of country have been brought under cultivation, and the peasantry generally enjoy a larger share of material comfort than in days gone by.

Much the same may be said of the Church mission among the Syrians of Upper Travancore and Cochin. The congregations among them now include some 14,000 people, and the Syrian Christians at large have been greatly stimulated and improved through the efforts of the English missionaries carried on in their midst. Only one other mission needs special mention here, the American mission in Burmah. This mission has drawn its converts chiefly from the Karen tribes, the aborigines of Burmah, and the Shan States, who have so heartily welcomed the English rule. Information respecting them has been scanty of late; but it is certain that 60,000 of them are Christian converts, and that the mission is largely supported by the people themselves.

Taking them together, these rural and aboriginal populations of India, which have received a large share of the attention of the missionary societies, now contain among them *a quarter of a million* native Christian converts. The principles they profess, the standard of morals at which they aim, the education and training which they receive, make them no unimportant element in the Empire which the Government of India has under its control. These populations must greatly influence the communities of which they form a part; they are thoroughly loyal to the British Crown; and the experience through which many have passed, has proved that they are governed by solid principles in the conduct they pursue. Dr. Hunter has recently set before the Government the importance of the hill races and other aborigines of India, reckoned at 70,000,000 in number, and both because of the simplicity of their habits, their general love of order, their teachableness, as well as their great numbers, has urged that new and large efforts shall be made for their enlightenment. In the same way many able missionaries advocate that the Christian efforts among them shall be increased. There is reason to believe that these estimable races will occupy a more prominent position in the Empire, in the future, than they have done hitherto.

But the missionaries in India hold the opinion that the winning of these converts, whether in the cities or in the open country, is but a small portion of the beneficial results which have sprung from their labours. No statistics can give a fair view of all that they have done. They consider that their distinctive teaching, now applied to the country for many years, has powerfully affected the entire population. The moral tone of their preaching is recognised and highly approved by multitudes who do not follow them as converts. The various lessons which they inculcate have given to the people at large new ideas, not only on purely religious questions, but on the nature of evil, the obligations of law, and the motives by which human conduct should be regulated. Insensibly a higher standard of moral conduct is becoming familiar to the people, especially to the young, which has been set before them not merely by public teaching, but by the millions of printed books and tracts which are scattered widely through the country. On this account they express no wonder that the ancient systems are no longer defended as they once were; many doubts are felt about the rules of caste; the great festivals are no attended by the vast crowds of former years; and several Theistic schools have been growing up among the more educated classes, especially in the Presidency cities, who profess to have no faith in the idol-gods of their fathers. They consider that the influences of their religious teaching are assisted and increased by the example of the better portions of the English community; by the spread of English literature and English education, by the freedom given to the press; by the high standard, tone, and purpose of Indian legislation, and by the spirit of freedom, benevolence, and justice, which pervades the English rule. And they augur well of the future moral progress of the native population of India, from these signs of solid advance already exhibited on every hand, and gained within the brief period of two generations. This view of the general influence of their teaching, and of the greatness of the revolution which it is silently producing, is not taken by missionaries only. It has been accepted by many distinguished residents in India and experienced officers of the Government; and has been emphatically endorsed by the high authority of Sir Bartle Frere. Without pronouncing an opinion upon the matter, the Government of India cannot but acknowledge the great obligation under which it is laid by the benevolent exertions made by these 600 missionaries whose blameless example and self-denying labours are infusing new vigour into the stereotyped life of the great populations placed under English rule, and are preparing them to be in every way better men and better citizens of the great Empire in which they dwell.

The Catholic Missions in India are efficiently continued, but they are almost entirely confined to their Christian converts and have little to do with the non-Christian population. The missions are divided into two branches, those which maintain a connection with the Portuguese portion of the Church, under the Archbishop of Goa, and those which are under the vicariates of the Jesuit Mission. During the last 40 years both branches have been renewed and revived from the decay into which they had fallen, and seem to be well supplied with foreign as well as with native clergy.

The Goa Church has the largest number of its converts and followers in Bombay and its coast districts, in Travancore, around Madras, and in Eastern Bengal. The number in Bombay is not known; but in other parts of India they are about 48,000.

The vicariates of South India, which sprang from the celebrated Madura Mission, are 10 in number; they contain about 150 regular clergy, who are foreigners; and more than 400 native priests. The converts under their charge are reckoned at more than 600,000; of these 150,000 are in the district of Madura; 90,000 in the French district of Pondicherry, and over 250,000 in North Travancore. A few years ago a large secession took place from the last named mission. The fishermen on the coasts of South India, amongst whom St. Francis Xavier laboured with so much earnestness, still continue to profess the Christian faith, and regard him as their patron saint. There are six seminaries conducted by the Mission in South India, employed both as boarding schools for lads and as training schools for native priests. Two of these are at Virapalli, the head-quarters of the Romo-Syrian Mission in Travancore; another is at Pondicherry, and a third at Negapatam was established though the earnest exertions of Father Clifford, though opened only after his lamented death. The number of the students in these institutions is not known; and very little information is given respecting the Catholic schools in India generally. A statement, however, giving the population and number of converts in the several vicariates, will be found in the Appendix. It was prepared for the recent Œcumenical Council at Rome.

INDIAN ITEMS.

Major H. A. Prinsep, who comes out by the mail of the 18th instant, will take over charge of the duties of Cantonment Magistrate of Allahabad on his arrival, relieving Captain Sanderson, who will revert to his appointment at Cawnpore.

The rumour of the destruction of salt at Bhurtpoor on account of the bursting of the jheel appears to be an exaggeration, very little salt having been swamped, the larger quantity having been safely stowed shortly before the bursting of the tank.

A Cheetah Caught.—Some villagers from Bagenhully brought on Tuesday a cheetah which they had captured to the division cutcherry They were ordered to bring the skin of the beast, as the accommodation in Lal Bagh is limited.—*Bangalore Spectator.*

Capital Punishment.—Perumal, the New Bazaar murderer, underwent the extreme